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## WAR AND THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

We are not entirely sure that President Taft realized the full significance of his words in his arbitration speech at the Mountain Lake Park (Md.) Chautauqua on Aug. 7, when he said, in part: "I have been surprised to note with what fervor the plain people of every nation welcome the proposal of universal arbitration, not because their real interest in the adoption of the plan is not greater than all other classes in the community, but because it is a somewhat abstruse cause, in the success of which they might not be expected to take an immediate interest. Of course, in a war it is the common, plain people that have to bear most of the suffering. They have to pay most of the taxes, they have to do most of the fighting and they secure the least benefit and least glory."

The reference to the "benefit and glory" of war, if we are to trust the newspaper text of the address, would be more fitting in the mouth of a demagogic seeker for votes than in the language of the President, giving reasons for the encouragement of arbitration. President Taft has but to consult the history of his own country to find how extravagant, if not unjust, his verdict is. The two greatest wars of the United States were for the benefit of the common, plain people of whom Mr. Taft spoke, and the glory that came out of it did not go to the rich and the powerful, but to the plain people. The right to govern themselves, to work out their own destiny without the interference of European monarchies, was the chief object for which the colonists fought in 1776. The winning of this made the plain citizen the equal of any sovereign, so far as political rights were concerned. It also made him the equal in political rights of the richest and most powerful citizen of his own land. We should like the President to explain some other benefits of the Revolutionary War which the plain people did not profit by and that went exclusively to the rich and powerful.

Coming to the Civil War, more than ever is there evidence of the relation of the "benefit and glory" of that war to the common people. The two great issues involved in that war were the sovereignty of the Union and the equality of all labor, black or white. In no other war of which there is record were the common people more interested than in the Civil War issue of whether there should or should not be slave labor. That question involved the very dignity of labor, the right of a workingman to sell his services where he chose. So long as there existed in this country any section where that liberty of contract was denied, just so long did the dignity of labor suffer, just so long was the work of the white workingman brought down to the level of the black unpaid slave. It was one of the greatest wars against special privilege that have ever been fought.

As to the glory of these wars, the President would find it hard to specify the pets of fortune who monopolized the glory. The nation's annual tribute of love and admiration on Decoration Day is for the common, plain soldier. One shaft in Arlington Cemetery receives more flowers on Memorial Day than any other. Every year it is piled high with floral tributes. It is the monument to the Unknown Dead. Whether those sleeping beneath were of the elite or the common people the annual pilgrims take no account. They know only that they died for their country and earned the blossoms of affection.

The men upon whom Glory shed her sweetest smiles in that war were essentially of the plain, common people. First of all is Abraham Lincoln, "whose memory is as gentle as the summer air when reapers sing 'mid gathered sheaves.'" Then Ulysses S. Grant stepped out

of the humble settings of farm and tannery to win his great fame. Neither Sherman nor Sheridan was of distinguished antecedents; neither could claim to be anything else than a representative of the common people. It was not the people of great wealth or of high social standing upon whom the war showered its largess of honor, but upon those who had come from the plain people. The war was fought by the masses, and the men who came out of the masses to carry the Northern colors to victory received the glory that was their due.

Such utterances as that we criticize, apparently thrown off in the high fervor of oratorical enthusiasm, rather than as the result of careful thinking, go far toward creating that false impression of the military defense of a nation which has grown up among the workmen under the hypocritical tutelage of the Socialists. These false teachers delight in nothing more than in picturing to the laboring man that the plain people get nothing but blood and taxes out of war, that none of their rights has been protected by war, that war is waged for the "exploitation" of the masses, and that the progress of mankind has never come through war. In the last analysis there is little difference between this rapid teaching and the remark of President Taft that the "plain people secure the least benefit and the least glory."

Our Army and Navy have been officered by men who have come from the plain people. The hard and arduous life that the Services offer to a young man does not attract the sons of the rich and powerful. The cadets of the Military and Naval Academies are not the favored sons in communities. They are chosen from the ranks of the people through competitive examination which is practically open to all. In the process of sifting candidates wealth, social position, etc., do not count. Character, native ability and fitness are the desiderata. We do not mention these phases of National Academic regulation for the enlightenment of the President, for he knows them well, but for those who may be misled by a careless remark of the highest official in the Government, who, we doubt not, when he gives sober second thought to his address, will see how dangerously his words play into the hands of unscrupulous agitators and noisy demagogues.

If you sail from Jacksonville, Fla., following a course nearly due east to the coast of Morocco, you will find yourself off the harbor of Agadir, the seaport which the Germans are supposed to covet. An examination of the map will show what good reason the United States has for wishing that they may not secure it, unless we can have a perpetual guarantee of peace with our Teutonic friends. It will make an admirable base for a descent upon the American coast for any fleet not disposed to respect the Monroe Doctrine. Agadir, the Atlantic port of southern Morocco, is a dilapidated fortified town of some 800 to 1,000 inhabitants. For the purpose of securing the consent of France to its occupation of Egypt, England, in 1904, agreed to give a free hand in Morocco to France, which undertook to be responsible for the peace of that country, without undertaking to change its political status. France disclaims any purpose of military conquest or any usurpation of the sovereignty of the Sultan. But the arrangement between England and France is by no means satisfactory to Germany, whose feeling in the matter is expressed by Hans Delbrück, editor of the Prussian Year Book, when he says: "Our people were occupied until the end of the year 1871 with the task of establishing national unity and independence, which the Western nations had already succeeded in securing centuries earlier, and were unable until our own time to take part in a great colonial policy in other parts of the world. Is the great German people to permit itself to be permanently enclosed within its continental frontiers, and from behind them to observe how England, France, Russia, the United States and Japan divide the world among themselves? The Fatherland must larger be, seems to be the answer to this inquiry. Southern Morocco, with its Atlantic ports, its rich hinterland, is worth a good deal. Some day in Wilhelmstrasse the German statesmen may decide that it is even worth a European war."

The Panama Canal Record makes the gratifying announcement that the well known Cucuracha slide appears to be nearly exhausted. For two months the berm at ninety-five feet above sea level has been established in front of it, and the only movement noticeable is a small amount of mud carried down by the rains. There is none of the movement that for so long carried a whole section of the bank irresistibly toward the prism, sweeping away construction tracks and pushing 100-ton steam shovels before it. At Culebra the plan of excavating the moving banks from the top of the slope has been in execution since January, the result being that the material is removed before it slides into the cut and interferes with drainage ditches and construction tracks, and also to lighten the mass, so that it will be less likely to slide. Additional breaks in the banks of the Culebra Cut have caused the Central Division to revise its estimate of excavation yet to be done in that section by adding 5,257,281 cubic yards. This addition will not affect the total cost as estimated in December, 1908, nor the estimated time of completion. It was believed, when the estimate of 1908 was made, that the excavation in Culebra Cut could not continue for more than a year at the rate then established. This rate has not only been maintained, but increased, owing to increased efficiency in the working force. Of the excav-

tion yet to be done in the Cut that from slides represents about twenty-five per cent.

That a Japanese fleet may appear in the Atlantic Ocean, even using the Panama Canal after 1915 for a quick transit, is not an improbable result of the newly revised treaty between Japan and Great Britain, if one may judge by the opinion of certain English military experts as to the coming participation of Japan's warships in the European naval situation. Some of these experts believe that Japan may send her ships through the Suez Canal or past Gibraltar, and break those bonds of custom which have heretofore confined the activities of her growing fleet to home waters. The appearance of a Japanese fleet in the Mediterranean might be expected to act as an offset to the increase in the naval program of Austria and Italy. Speaking of the effect on naval readjustment of the treaty with Japan, the Army and Navy Gazette of London says: "With the prospects of further consolidation and maintenance of peace in the Far East, we are freer to concentrate attention on European questions. The outlook in the Mediterranean, for example, is entirely changed. Instead of preparing to add to the strength of the British squadron in the Middle Sea in proportion to the growth of the navies of Austria-Hungary and Italy we may contemplate the possibility of a Japanese fleet appearing in those waters. That is a circumstance which gives food for thought."

President Taft unexpectedly gave an international importance to the dinner to Admiral Togo, of Japan, at the White House on Aug. 5. The affair had been considered an entirely social function until just as the dinner was about to break up the President proposed a toast to the Mikado. After it had been drunk, Mr. Taft, referring to the recently signed arbitration treaties between the United States and France and Great Britain, said: "I gladly acknowledge the important part which Japan has played in facilitating this notable achievement by its prompt and unreserved recognition, in the recent Anglo-Japanese agreement, of the great moral principles of arbitration, and I entertain the hope, with confidence, that the time may not be far distant when Japan will see fit to join in the movement so auspiciously inaugurated." The obvious intimation of the President that an arbitration treaty will be negotiated between this country and Japan was not lost upon the threescore diners, who included Major General Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army; Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Rear Admirals Wainwright, Potter, Harber, Vreeland and Nicholson; Third Secretary of State Chandler Hale, Capt. Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., and Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A.

The military tournament in Chicago recently seems to the Inter-Ocean of that city to be the corrective for that sentimentalism to which so many Americans fall a prey as the result of the vapors of idealists and Socialists. "Many of us," it says, "come to think of the professed soldier as a 'drone in the social hive,' as 'a brutal tool of oppression,' and swallow all the rest of the lies that the dreamers and levelers pass out to us. To see the soldier as he is—as he may be seen at the tournament—removes these delusions and shows the falsehood of such arguments. It shows us American soldiers as orderly, clean-cut, well trained men, working hard at their business and highly efficient in it. It shows us men visibly above the average, physically and mentally—such men as every thinking father wishes his sons to be—devoting their lives to making ready to meet for their country the final test of every nation's right to live and to live—its ability to find strong sons to die for it when need be. For nations are not made or saved by peace conferences, arbitration treaties or high-sounding resolutions. Nations are made and saved only as they produce men who find in their country that which moves them to be resolved and ready to fight and die in her cause and against her enemies."

Army and Navy officers who have become discouraged in their attempts to entertain Admiral Togo in conversation will appreciate a story told by a Washington diplomat. The silence of the Japanese naval hero was a general topic of conversation. A diplomat who had known Admiral Togo prior to the Russian-Japanese war asserts that up to the time when reporters attempted to interview him on board his ship about the war he spoke English fluently. When the reporters asked about Japanese plans and sought for other information the Admiral could not understand a word they said, and was utterly unable to say a word in response. The reporters noticed, however, that his table and desk were strewn with English magazines and text-books. As the Admiral lived in England from 1871 to 1873, it is not unlikely that, with his largely receptive mind, he laid away a good store of the language of Shakespeare. The above anecdote of Count Togo may afford a hint for our officers when they are abroad and are approached by newspaper men for opinions on delicate questions. They may fall back upon linguistic lockjaw as a way out.

At an international meeting arranged by the labor federations of Spain and France in protest against the Franco-Spanish military operations in Morocco, held at Madrid Aug. 6, the French delegates asked the Spaniards to consolidate with French workmen against war. They declared the French proletariat would oppose war by a strike and the destruction of property.



In a historical sketch of the late Edward Biddle Latch, formerly an engineer in the U.S. Navy, which comprises the memorial issue of that unique religious publication, *The Greater Light*, we are told by the author, William D. Ashworth, that the subject of the sketch had a wonderful memory, and once absorbed the entire contents of a book on geometry in three nights for use during the examination about to take place. For such a man the present Service examinations for promotion would present little difficulty, hard as they seem to less gifted young men. As a mathematician he ranked high, being able to solve very difficult problems mentally with ease. He discussed with his biographer more than twenty-five years ago the present wireless telegraph, the present method of flying or raising an aeroplane, the submarine boat, and later a plan for using as a motive power for underwater propulsion an explosive that did not require air as a factor, the idea being to save the air for breathing purposes and dispense with electricity as a motive power, thus giving the boat a much greater radius of action. He made his greatest reputation as a student of the Mosaic system of chronology and the pyramids. No Baconian ever believed more implicitly in his Shakespearean cipher than did Mr. Latch in his solution of the mysteries attached to the pyramids. His service in the Navy was distinguished by his participation with Farragut in his great battles in the Civil War. In 1862 he was assigned to the U.S.S. Hartford, Farragut's flagship in the West Gulf Squadron. In the early part of this cruise Chief Engineer Kimball was detached for special duty at the Neptune Iron Works, New York city. Rear Admiral Palmer, then a captain, placed 2d Assistant Engineer Latch in charge of the Hartford's engines before Port Hudson fell, and he remained in charge until the vessel steamed into New York Harbor, proudly flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Farragut. An interesting episode in the capture of the Confederate ram Tennessee was brought about when Mr. Latch was sent on board of her to ascertain the condition of the engines. On going below he recognized a familiar voice, and, in surprise, found the speaker was an old chum, a fellow-apprentice at Norris's works, Philadelphia. It is needless to say that Engineer Latch came away with more detailed information than any other man would have been likely to get.

Asst. Paymr. Telfair M. Minton, 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, has written a history of his organization, and the pains he has taken to ensure accuracy and completeness are highly commendable. All the information used has been taken from official reports and records, supplemented, after July, 1894, by the personal observations and recollections of the author. Lieutenant Minton in his book recounts the first efforts to create a National Naval Reserve, started in 1886 by the late Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., Capt. Philip B. Low, an ex-Navy officer, and Mr. Aaron Vanderbilt, and, this effort failing, the work was directed to forming a state Naval Militia in 1889. Lieutenant Minton traces the ups and downs of the battalion for existence from the provisional organization in 1889 to its admission as a constituent part of the armed forces of New York, June 23, 1891, as the 1st Battalion, Naval Reserve Artillery, S.N.Y. He then in interesting detail gives the history of the command from that time to the twentieth birthday of the battalion, June 23, 1911. The various tours of duty afloat and ashore are described, a roster of all who served in the Spanish-American War is given, as well as a roster of the present battalion and a roster of former commissioned and petty officers. Among the illustrations are pictures of officers and former officers of the battalion, and pictures of the U.S.S. Granite State (formerly New Hampshire), U.S. cruiser Yankee, U.S. monitor Nahant and the converted yacht, U.S.S. Wasp. Members of the battalion served mostly on the Yankee and Nahant during the war with Spain, but some of the members served in other vessels of the Volunteer Fleet. The book is published by the Knickerbocker Press (G. P. Putnam's Sons), New York city, and is a volume of 188 pages.

Soon after the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 Prof. J. J. See, U.S.N., who was then and is still stationed at the Mare Island Observatory, became convinced that the real cause of earthquakes and mountain formation was to be found in the secular leakage of the oceans, giving rise to accumulations of steam in the lava beneath the crust under the sea, which obtained relief by pushing out at the edges, thus developing a chain of mountains as a wall along the border of the sea, as illustrated by the Andes in South America. Radical as this theory is, it has been generally accepted by men of science, and is recognized in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. It is being taught in the universities of both Europe and America, and seems destined to be universally accepted. The theory of the capture of the satellites, announced by Professor See in May, 1909, has now been confirmed by the independent researches of Prof. E. W. Brown, of Yale University, in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society for March, 1911. And the conclusion that the planets move in elliptical orbits and are wisps of nebulosity from the outer shell of the ancient nebula, which formed our solar system, was recently confirmed by the independent researches of Prof. Elis Shomgren, of Copenhagen, who showed that no comet is known to move in a hyperbola, as formerly believed and taught in all the old books on astronomy. Recently word has come from Poincaré, the celebrated French physicist, that he used Professor See's new book in his lectures at the University of Paris, insisting especially on the capture of the satellites under the resisting medium, as first announced by Professor See in May, 1909. Poincaré indicated that his lectures are being published, and that he would send a copy of them to his American colleague.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th U.S. Cav., has inaugurated an experimental cost accounting system for his regiment, which went into effect July 1, 1911. If the new plan proves successful it is believed it will promote accuracy, and could then be followed to advantage by other regiments. The result of the experimental system will be awaited with considerable interest. An

order issued by Colonel Gresham bearing on the subject will be found under the head of the 14th Infantry in this issue.

We publish in another column an excellent letter of Major T. M. Wortham, 1st Va. F.A., on the subject of the duty of the employer to the Militiaman in his employ. It is prompted by the court-martialing of thirteen members of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Battalion for failing to report, in obedience to orders, on the morning of Sunday, July 16, for duty in the camp at Basic City. The court-martial will assemble at the armory at ten o'clock in the morning of Aug. 21. The detail is: Lieut. Col. B. W. Salomonsky, of the 4th Inf.; Major Clinton L. Wright, adjutant general of the 1st Brigade, and Capt. I. Branch Johnson, of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues; judge advocate, Capt. Jennings C. Wise, adjutant of the battalion of Field Artillery. No names of offenders are mentioned in the order, which merely sets forth that the court has been called for the purpose of trying all such cases as may be brought before it. It is expected that between fifty and sixty men will be tried. The *Times-Dispatch* of Richmond says: "It is expected that the defense of at least some of these men will be the refusal on the part of their employers to permit them to leave the city to attend the encampment. In some instances, it is reported, threats were made of dismissal if the men obeyed the military orders. Should this be brought out at the trial, it is expected to result in a clearer understanding between the military authorities and employers as to the binding nature of the oath of enlistment taken by each man who joins the Militia. Heretofore such a rigid compliance with the orders of those in authority has not been demanded, but it was felt by the officers of the Virginia Volunteers that if the National Guard of this state is to be brought up to the standard demanded by the War Department, and if it is to be made the recipient of Federal pay, the men must be given the necessary training, not the least important part of which is felt to be comprised in a first hand study of the duties and responsibilities of camp life and of the drills which are a part of the training there."

Mr. George M. Cruikshank, editor of the *Leader*, Birmingham, Ala., writes, saying: "In reading your recent list of Confederate generals I note the omission of the names of Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Rucker, of this city, and Brig. Gen. George P. Harrison, of Opelika, Ala. Both in good health." Neither of these gentlemen is included in the list of "General Officers Appointed by the President in the Armies of the Confederate States—1861-1865," compiled from official records and published in 1905 as Senate Document No. 244. General Harrison does not appear in this list because he was an officer of state troops called into service at the time of General Sherman's campaign. As to "General" Rucker, he wrote March 2, 1865, to Gen. William Hoffman, U.S.A., Commissary General of Prisoners, from the Depot of Prisoners, Johnson's Island, saying: "My rank is colonel of Cavalry, commanding, as many officers of similar rank in your Army, a brigade." He complained because he had been improperly enrolled as a general officer, which subjected him to disability in the matter of the exchange of prisoners, and stated that he had lost an arm, suffered a fracture of several ribs and a severe contusion of the shoulder. (See *Records of Rebellion*, Series II, Vol. VIII., page 331.) Colonel Rucker was a member of Forrest's Cavalry, and is mentioned by Forrest as "Col. E. W. Rucker" in an official communication asking for his exchange, dated "In the Field, Jan. 6, 1865" (*Ibid.*, p. 31). He was wounded and captured at Nashville. However, the question of rank apart, we are indebted to our correspondent for adding two to our list of surviving Confederates who served during the Civil War with the command of general officer.

Particulars as to the Italian armor plate contract placed in this country are given by John G. Leishman, American Ambassador at Rome, in the *Consular and Trade Reports*. The Italian government, on July 7, 1911, awarded the contract for 4,100 tons of armor plate to the Carnegie Steel Company, with the understanding that the tonnage would be divided between the Carnegie and Bethlehem plants. The actual division of the order is left to the two armor plate makers, and it is considered probable that the Italian Department of Marine will find it convenient to duplicate the order in the near future. The specifications called for three lots, one of 1,500 tons and two of 1,300 tons each. The price named was \$411.48 per metric ton, while the German bid was \$521.10, the English \$516.28 and the French \$475.75 per metric ton. About seventy-five per cent. of the order is composed of light harveized steel plates not exceeding five inches in thickness, and the price is based on rectangular plates, the Italian government, contrary to American practice, paying for all material cut away. The fact that the ton contracted for is the metric ton of 2,204.6 pounds, instead of the long avoirdupois ton of 2,240 tons, should also be taken into consideration in gauging the price.

The opening of Harriman Park is of interest, among others, to those whose travels to and from West Point have made them acquainted with the beautiful country fronting on the west bank of the Hudson River, which is so diversified with mountain, dale, forest, rivers, waterfalls and lakes. In addition to the thousands of acres given by Mrs. Harriman and the prison site ceded by the state, the Park Commission possesses the power to condemn and the money to pay for most of the land lying between Arden and the river and from Haverstraw to Newburgh. It has already at its disposal \$3,000,000, obtained from private donations and legislative grants. The park at present is most of it simply a reservation, but from Bear Mountain and other points now accessible by good roads are to be obtained superb views. The woods of the park still harbor much wild life, and measures should be promptly taken to preserve and increase it. In time one can drive or motor from Hoboken to Newburgh by West Point through one of the finest and most extensive parks in the world. With the present means of rapid transit by roads West Point stands in danger of soon ranking as a suburb of New York city, which promises, ere the park is finished, to include, with

the adjacent towns of New Jersey, a population of seven millions.

The *Evening Tribune* of Des Moines, Iowa, publishes what follows, which has significance, in view of the fact that that paper has heretofore been somewhat opposed to the maintenance of a large navy: "That a navy may be of use in more ways than merely protecting our coasts and providing a formidable and intimidating defense is pointed out in 'A Short History of the U.S. Navy,' recently published. According to the authors of this volume, the expense of keeping up our Navy is an average yearly expenditure of \$5,000 for each dollar of the property valuation in the United States. This does not seem exorbitant when it is considered that a strong navy makes necessary only a comparatively small army. The authors assert further that our Navy has been conspicuous in altruistic services, notably those to China in 1900, its hurried succor to the victims of the volcanic eruption in Martinique and St. Vincent, its assistance in preventing a revolution in Cuba in 1906, and its constant influence with the revolutionary governments of Central and South America toward stability and peace."

A Sun despatch of Aug. 4 from Provincetown, Mass., says: "Torpedoes have not reached perfection, according to the consensus of opinion among officers in the North Atlantic Fleet. Types in use at present are too cranky and unreliable. 'Practice on these and other ranges,' said a prominent naval authority, 'has convinced many of us that torpedoes are too uncertain to be handled with any degree of safety. Take our drills this week for illustration. Torpedoes, after being thoroughly overhauled, went cold or traveled in circles. The nicest calculations may be made and the torpedo may appear in faultless trim. Then it will either refuse to travel or go skipping wild. One or two described circles and hit the opposite sides of ships from which they were sent. Personally, I doubt if they will ever prove a success in actual warfare. Either they will have to be constructed along radically different lines or a ship firing them will have to pump them under full steam and get clear, so that they will not act as boomerangs, as has been the case not infrequently in practice.'"

An appeal for the information of veterans has been issued from the press of Kimball-Storer Company, Minneapolis, Minn., under the title of "Supplement to Peach Orchard, Gettysburg." This is designed to promote interest in the movement by friends of the Artillery to have the name of United States avenue, on the Gettysburg field, changed to Hunt avenue, after the commanding officer of the Artillery in that conflict. Correspondence of various kinds is printed in this brochure. The list of letters on the controversy is closed with a sharp communication from Major John Bigelow, late U.S.V., dated Minneapolis, March 9, 1911. He refers to the reasons "invented" by the chairman of the Gettysburg Commission for the present naming of the avenue as "stupid."

The Board of Education of New York city has sent to Albany a protest against the introduction of compulsory military training in the public schools, as proposed in a bill which has been taken under consideration by a committee of the state Legislature. The bill, it was explained, provides that the Adjutant General shall issue to every public school in the state a book containing the manual at arms and other military instruction, and that the Adjutant General shall assign a commissioned officer to instruct all the boys over twelve years old in all of the schools. The boys are to be taught manual at arms, parading, drilling and other military exercises. Such parading and military exercises are to be held on twenty-four days in each year.

Attorney General Wickersham has instructed the United States Attorney at Prescott, Ariz., to bring proceedings against the owners of the skating rink at Prescott for their refusal to admit two officers of the U.S. Army and one non-commissioned officer because they were in uniform. The Attorney is instructed to "endeavor to enforce fully the penalties imposed by law." The owners of the rink have already extended apologies for the action of their employees in refusing the soldiers admittance, but Attorney General Wickersham refused to accept their apology. The officers who were refused admittance were Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., 27th Inf.

A demand for the immediate punishment of Enrique Villaseñor, editor of a weekly, *El Gato*, for grossly insulting Americans, was made to the Governor of Guadalajara, Mexico, Aug. 1, by the American Consul, Samuel E. Magill. The paper contains an acrostic whose initial letters direct to Americans the vilest epithet in the Spanish language. It consists of verses to Columbus, deploring the discovery of America, because of the present infamous inhabitants of the United States. The authorities have instituted criminal proceedings against Villaseñor for an offense against public morals.

From Vera Cruz U.S. Consul William W. Canada reports that the steamship *Bornu*, arriving from Canadian ports on July 15, brought a shipment consisting of 150 cases containing 200,000 cartridges for small arms. The goods were manufactured in Montreal, and consigned to the Tampico News Company, of Mexico City. This is the first shipment of such merchandise that ever reached the port of Vera Cruz from Canada, and presumably is in direct competition with American companies, that have heretofore controlled this trade almost exclusively.

An Associated Press despatch from Berkeley, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco, on Aug. 5, said: "This city will substitute a wreath made of cannon balls for the Spanish-American cannon which stands in one of the city's squares, in view of the signing of the arbitration treaties between the United States, Great Britain and France."



## RETIREMENT OF COLONEL DORST.

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., who was retired from active service Aug. 10, 1911, upon his own application, after more than forty years' service, is among the most competent and best known officers of the Army. He has a most excellent record of service in the Indian, Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, and his retirement is a great loss to the active list of the Army. He was born in Kentucky April 2, 1852, and after being graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of 1873, was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. His first duty after graduation was at the U.S. Military Academy, where he was assigned as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics to Sept. 1, 1873. He was next ordered to frontier duty, where he saw extensive service against hostile Indians.

He served on frontier duty in Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, up to 1887. He took part in the expedition to Staked Plains of Texas, Aug. 18, 1874, to January, 1875, being engaged in the action near Tule Cañon Sept. 26-27, of Palo Duro Cañon Sept. 28, and of Laguna Cuates Nov. 3, 1874. He was on the Powder River expedition to January, 1877, being engaged in the fight on Willow Creek, Wyo., Nov. 25, 1876. One of the best pieces of work during the actions against Indians in which Colonel Dorst participated was that on the night of Sept. 26, 1874, Colonel Dorst then being a second lieutenant. The Indians made an attack on the camp of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Cavalry, near Tule Cañon, but were driven off. The following day, Sept. 27, over 1,600 head of horses and mules belonging to the Indians were captured. It was about midnight of Sept. 27 when a broad trail was struck, which was followed until daylight, when it led into a steep cañon some 600 or 700 feet deep. A sleeping Indian was awakened by the approach of the troops and gave the alarm. The cañon was almost choked with horses, and it was difficult to get ahead of them, but two troops of the 4th Cavalry finally succeeded in forcing their way through. Lieutenant Dorst, who had command of the advance skirmishers, drove the Indians before him and kept the way clear for the two troops, and when ordered to return brought with him 100 horses picked up in a side cañon. The Indians commenced firing from the south side of the cañon, but were silenced by twenty men from Troop A, led by Lieutenant Dorst, who, with great fatigue, climbed the almost perpendicular north face of the cañon and opened fire. He was regimental adjutant, 4th Cavalry, May 17, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1883, and was A.A.G. of the District of Nueces, June 23, 1877, to Oct. 9, 1879. He was promoted first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, March 20, 1879, and captain March 20, 1885. While on the Ute expedition and the Navajo expedition in 1880 he was A.A.G. of the column. Among other services Colonel Dorst was recorder of the Cavalry Equipment Board at Washington in 1884, and was instructor of Cavalry tactics at the U.S.M.A. August, 1887, to August, 1890. He was Military Attaché at the U.S. Legation, Vienna, Austria, Jan. 21, 1894, to Sept. 14, 1897. Colonel Dorst was appointed lieutenant colonel and A.A.G. of U.S. Volunteers May 9, 1898. He was in command of a successful expedition carrying arms and ammunition to Cubans to the value of \$5,000,000, from Tampa, Fla., to Cuba, in May, 1898, consisting of Cos. E and G, 1st Infantry, and was engaged with the Spaniards at Point Arbolitas, Cuba, without losing a man killed or wounded. He was A.A.G. of the Cavalry Division, 5th Army Corps, June 5 to Sept. 23, 1898. He took part in the Santiago campaign, June 23 to July 17, 1898, participating in the action at Las Guasimas June 24, San Juan Hill July 1-3 and in the operations against Santiago to July 17, 1898. He was A.G. of the 7th Army Corps Oct. 13 to Dec. 30, 1898. Colonel Dorst was appointed colonel of the 45th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899. He organized the regiment and served with it in the Philippines, where it had an excellent record of service. He was A.G., Department of Province of Havana, Dec. 30, 1898, to April 19, 1899. He was honorably discharged from the Volunteer service May 12, 1899. Colonel Dorst was assistant inspector general, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, May to August, 1899. He was promoted major, 2d Cavalry, Nov. 7, 1898, and was detailed to the Inspector General's Department Feb. 28, 1901. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 12th Cavalry, June 26, 1901, and colonel, 3d Cavalry, April 15, 1903.

Of the retirement of Col. Joseph H. Dorst the New York Evening Post says: "The Army sustains a very severe loss in the retirement, on his own application, of Colonel Dorst, 3d Cav. It is not a disparagement to his associates to say that Colonel Dorst has no superior in the Army as a regimental commander. This has recently been attested anew by the admirable work done by his regiment in patrolling the Texan boundary during the Mexican disturbances. That so able and efficient a man should be retiring when he still has five years to serve is a cause for genuine regret."

## DEFICIENCIES OF MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

The following circular from the office of the Chief of Staff of the Army calls attention not only to the deficiency in the number of Infantry of the Militia, but points out that the greatest deficiency to-day exists in the Field Artillery. The state authorities are urged to give special attention to the organization of additional units of this arm. We referred to the lack of strength of the Militia to provide for a second line of defense in our issue of Aug. 5, page 1479:

War Department, Office of Chief of Staff,  
Division of Militia Affairs,

CIR. 14, Washington, July 6, 1911.

In every state there is a deficiency of auxiliary troops for the amount of infantry in the Organized Militia. If, under the law, the Organized Militia of all the states were called out for national defense, the deficiency in auxiliary troops would be very large, and would seriously affect the efficiency of the entire force.

While there is no intention to interfere with the right of individual states to organize and maintain that arm of the service which is the most appropriate to its needs, yet it should not be lost sight of that even for state needs a properly organized and well balanced force has greater efficiency than one of the reverse sort, and that for national demands, the case is still stronger. The Secretary of War will be gratified, therefore, to see the Organized Militia develop along the lines which shall in all cases provide a proper proportion of the several arms and staff personnel, as indicated in the Field Service Regulations.

The greatest deficiency to-day exists in the field artillery, and hence the attention of the state authorities is invited to the urgent desirability of giving special attention to the organization of additional units of this arm. More field artillery is essential to render effective the already existing infantry force. Not only is there a deficiency in the number of organized units of field artillery, but unfortunately there is also a deficiency

in the amount of matériel the Federal Government is prepared under the law to supply to the states.

With a view to increasing the number of trained field artillery men, so as to partially overcome the shortage of that arm in personnel and to prepare this personnel to handle more efficiently the complicated and expensive matériel when supplied to it, the Secretary of War will authorize, for the present, the creation of battalions or the expansion of batteries into battalions under the following conditions:

1. The battalion to be organized as is now prescribed in the Regulations for the Organized Militia.

2. Officers and enlisted men to be personally uniformed and equipped as now prescribed in the Regulations for the Organized Militia.

3. Each battalion to be equipped with at least the guns, carriages, caissons, battery wagon, store wagon, limbers, harness, sights, quadrants, drill cartridges, sub-caliber cartridges, spare parts, accessories, stores, etc., prescribed for a single battery in the handbook of the Three-inch Field Artillery Matériel, the fire-control equipment to be complete for each of the three batteries and for battalion headquarters.

4. The state to maintain an armory with suitable and adequate accommodations for the personnel of the battalion; or, if separate armories are maintained for one or two of the three batteries of the battalion, all of the armories for the organizations composing the battalion to be conveniently located to each other, so as to render the battery matériel readily available for instruction purposes to each of the batteries.

5. In at least one of the armories, or immediately adjacent thereto, facilities for sub-caliber firing to be provided.

6. The state to provide armories suitable and adequate for housing and protecting the matériel and for instruction therewith, when in the future the Federal Government is able, upon the Governor's request, to supply the matériel for equipping completely each battery.

7. The state authorities will, in so far as practicable, by schedule or otherwise, arrange so that all batteries of the battalion shall be afforded equal opportunities for drill and instruction.

8. The battalion to maintain constantly for instruction purposes a nucleus of suitable artillery horses.

9. The requirements of the Militia law, as to number of days' encampment and drills per year, shall apply to all batteries.

10. As it is not the desire of the Secretary of War to encourage number of batteries at the expense of efficiency, no steps should be taken by state authorities looking to the expansion of batteries into battalions or the creation of new battalions before conference with the Secretary of War; but when after conference and the acceptance of mutually satisfactory conditions battalions are created, they will be considered as part of the Organized Militia, and will participate in federal appropriations on the same basis as if each battery were fully equipped with field artillery matériel.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

## INFANTRY JOURNAL IN ITS OWN DEFENSE.

The New York Evening Post of Aug. 5 publishes a long letter from Major George H. Shelton, U.S.A., editor of the Infantry Journal, in reply to the article in the Post noticed in our issue of July 29, page 1460. In line with what was stated in our article, Major Shelton says: "The concentration in Texas established nothing but what thinking officers of the Army have long known must be the result whenever the necessity should arise for any military use of the Army. Your writer intimated that the magazine contended for increased forces, increased promotions and increased expenditures. It did nothing of the kind. I do not believe that an unprejudiced person can read even the number from which you quote, let alone the preceding numbers of the past few years, which have all, I think, pursued steadily the idea of efficiency and economy, and find therein a single word of editorial appeal for increase along any line simply for the sake of increase, or find the subject of increased promotion touched upon except where any self-seeking in this way is condemned."

"The Infantry Journal was criticising a system, and not any part of it, and our system is the development of something over a hundred years. To attempt to attach blame now to any individual or any number of individuals for the conditions confronting us would be wholly unreasonable. The Army, indeed, has been more to blame than any individual or any other institution, since long ago there should have been some sort of Service opinion that would have guided legislation to better results than have been attained. That there has been no such general Service opinion is at once a cause and an effect of the evils of our system. To discourage the growth of an intelligent Service opinion now would be very largely to undo the only constructive military work of importance that has been accomplished in the whole life of the Army."

"The only thing of concern is organization, and there is no good reason, military or economic, why our Army, regardless of its strength, should not be organized according to the principles that fix the organization of every efficient army known. Not only is there no good reason why the Army should not thus be organized, but every good reason, both military and economic, points to such organization as a necessity for efficiency."

"The army corps practically is only the combination of two or more divisions. For brevity and other reasons we may neglect it here. But the division we cannot neglect: it is the smallest unit of true organization, since it is the smallest unit made up of all arms in their proper representative strength. Its strength may be taken roughly at 20,000 men of all arms. It is self-supporting and capable of independent action. It is, in brief, a complete army in itself. It must be remembered that I am speaking of the tactical division of army organization, not the territorial so-called division as we know it in our service, which is purely for administrative purposes in peace, and has no connection with the number of troops or proportion of arms, nor with the employment of armies for military purposes. We have no tactical divisions in our Army, and the recent attempt to get one together failed rather miserably. That we have no tactical divisions is the fundamental error in our organization; that we failed in the attempt to get a single such unit together shows this, and shows the complete inefficiency of our system."

"We have a number of regiments of Infantry, Field Artillery and Cavalry, but the number in each case has been fixed with complete disregard of any principle of organization, and it is impossible now so to combine these several arms as they exist in our Service into anything that represents an army in the true sense. When the time comes for use, this system must be changed, and an army organization created. At the time we most need an army we find we have still to create it. Now, the process of this creation, as we know from long experience, is nothing but the organization of such forces as we have and can raise into divisions, and the combination of these divisions into armies, and the appointment and assignment of the necessary staff officers, and the procurement of the necessary equipment, supplies and transport. Why should not such forces as we have be organized and equipped at all times in this way? Why, in short, should we not have a tactical organization, the first principle of a military system, instead of the territorial organization that is so largely responsible for our present inefficiency, extravagance and military uselessness?"

## THE EMPLOYER AND THE MILITIAMAN.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The papers for the last day or two have given a good deal of space to the proposed court-martial ordered by the Governor of Virginia to try members of certain Richmond organizations for failure to attend the encampments at Basic City and Culpeper. This brings a very important matter to a head, and one which should be settled now for all time; that is, the duty a member of a military organization owes his state and employer, and also the duty which his employer, in turn, owes the Militia and the community in which he does business.

Nearly all employers are perfectly willing their employees should belong to a good military organization. They realize that the habits of discipline, self-control and obedience to orders and of personal self-respect which the young man inculcates will do a great deal toward keeping him clean mentally, morally and physically, and thereby rendering him a very much more valuable cog in his business machine. In addition, they remember that the young man is exempted from jury duty, and that he will not be liable to have to serve, probably in the busy season, in some important murder trial, which would take him from his duty for two or three weeks. The employer remembers, when he gives his consent, that the judge before whom such a case is usually tried is the master of the situation, and the mere pleading of how important a bookkeeper or salesman may be, how busy the season, has but little effect upon the court. But the average employer rarely ever considers this exemption from jury duty and the fact that the young man has been improved morally and physically when he is ordered to attend once a year (and frequently it is not that often) an encampment for ten days, usually taking his summer vacation at that time. He is willing enough to be benefited by the Militia, but the shoe pinches when the small mite he is called upon to pay is due.

Recognizing the necessity for a well organized Militia, following out the policy of the National Government, the Post-office Department and every department of the Government has issued orders that members of the Militia in their employ should attend to their military duties at all times. It is never the chief of a department, and rarely ever the head of a big enterprise, railway company or financial institution, who refuses the Militiaman leave. It is more frequently the manager of a department, the chief clerk or some subhead, who, eaten up with his own personal selfishness, intimates to Private A that he cannot get away, and that if he insists upon going his position will be vacated. In the event that Private A does go, knowing that he has the permission of his employer, the department manager or subhead suddenly finds out that he has not been doing his work properly, does not brush his hair to suit him, and Private A loses his position.

Now, this is not supposition; this is what has been and is being done, not only all over Virginia, but all over the country as well. It is so easy for a manager to find fault if he tries to do so, and it is almost impossible to saddle him with the real reason the soldier is discharged for. Of course, everyone will admit that there are young men who are extremely inconsiderate of their employer's interest, who, when they have time to give ample notice that they wish to leave for camp, do not do so, and who are only too willing to make any excuse to get away from the shop or office so long as they are still paid; but such men are in the minority, and are really not worth employing at all, if this course is pursued.

Take the case of the young man who, with his employer's consent, joins the Militia, and when ordered for duty is refused permission to go. By refusing the young man permission to obey a lawful order in this case he forces him to commit just as grave and sinful a perjury in violating his oath of enlistment (and, mark you, he forced him to do so by a threat of discharge, taking the bread out of his mouth) as if he had by the same threat of discharge forced the young man to go on the witness stand and deliberately swear to a lie.

Of course, it may be said that a house had best not employ a man who is a member of the Militia, and this policy might be followed; but is there a corporation or business house in Virginia big enough or strong enough to put itself on record? Nearly every one of them does some business with the U.S. Government or with the state of Virginia, and would any of them care to have this business withdrawn from them?

Take the records of the state of Virginia for the last ten years where riot has broken out and where troops have been called for. Look into the matter carefully, and you will find, without exception, that those who called most frantically for the protection of the state troops were the merchants, business men and property owners, the substantial citizens. I have no doubt if the policy of the liberality to the state Militia of a great many of them was investigated the loudest howlers for protection would be those who were opposed to their employees serving the state in a Militia capacity.

It is a strange thing, and the records of the Adjutant General's office will bear out the statement, that the best soldiers are the trusted employees, and the same records will show that the poorest soldiers have always been those who never filled a position of any responsibility for any length of time, or those who never could secure a position.

The service in the Virginia Militia to-day is no "pleasure park." The conditions have changed since the Dick bill went into effect, and the soldier whose knowledge of military duties consisted in a dress parade and Memorial Day procession or a trip to the Virginia Springs has passed. To-day he is nearly always serious and thoughtful, but he knows more about the business of hygiene, of engineering, of marching and of shooting to hit than he has ever known since the Civil War. In fact, lacking the experience of service, which the soldier of '65 had, he is a very much better fighting machine and very much more dependable with the improved conditions of to-day, and, consequently, is an exceedingly valuable asset to the state of Virginia. There is practically no difference between him, plus his superior intelligence and minus his experience, and the U.S. Regular, and it is to be hoped that employers generally will recognize the fact that they owe something themselves to the community in which they live, and the little mite of inconvenience caused by these annual encampments is a mighty small insurance premium for them to have to pay for protection in almost every way in order that capital and property may be safe.

The Governor of Virginia and the Adjutant General are to be congratulated upon the stand they are taking



and what they are doing for the state at large. It is an uphill job now, but the seed is being planted, and the crop will become, in time, a perennial.

T. M. WORTHAM, Major, 1st Va. F.A.

#### CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

Spring Park Villa, White Bear Lake, Minn.,  
Aug. 1, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading the various letters that have appeared in recent numbers of the JOURNAL regarding the single list for promotion in the line of the Army, it appears to me that the two vital points involved are efficiency and equity.

As regards the first, let us assume that it is axiomatic that no legislation of any character should be enacted which does not tend to improve, directly or indirectly, the efficiency of the Army. Even legislation which is equitable should be sacrificed if in any way it will unfavorably affect that efficiency. We are in the Service, not to work our personal ends and ambitions, but to produce by our efforts the best possible military force with the means at our disposal.

With this end in view, let us analyze the proposed scheme. Will it give improved efficiency? It is believed that it will, just so long as the lineal list in each arm is inviolate. As one of the signers of the original project produced at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., more than a year ago I may say that I am heartily in favor of the single list as provided for in that project, because in it the lineal list was separate from each arm and promotion was equalized by using the detached list and the detailed staff as a sort of promotion reservoir which checked undue rapidity in any one arm while it accelerated slow promotion in others. Apparently this point has been lost sight of in the new handling of the idea.

It is unbelievable that promotion from one arm to another can promote efficiency, unless such change of arm should take place in the lowest grade. Such interchange might then be even beneficial, as a second lieutenant, after serving six or seven years in one arm, might find himself in some way unfitted therefor, and could seek another where his inclinations or abilities might produce better results. He would still have to pass through the grade of first lieutenant, in which he would not normally exercise command, and by the time he would reach his captaincy could make himself proficient in the duties of his new arm. The fact that he would still be young and in the adaptive stage of life would be merely an added argument in favor of his attaining proficiency.

As a man advances in years he ceases to be receptive or adaptive, and he must specialize or become mediocre. He could not, for example, be promoted from captain of cavalry to major of infantry, or vice versa, and expect to be more than a mediocre officer in his new arm. There may be shining exceptions in history, but they are not the rule. Even in the cases cited by one correspondent, the officers named were serving in grades where they were called upon to exercise general command over the combined arms, rather than special command over any particular arm. Such citations are not only invalid but misleading.

I do not wish to be construed as meaning that service for short periods with another arm than his own would not improve the efficiency of any officer. The service of a Field Artillery officer with Infantry for a year or two would undoubtedly make him a more efficient field artilleryman, but it would not make him an infantryman. And I believe that the converse of this is true.

The detailed staff has been cited in support of this proposition, as line officers have done well in all of the staff departments. It is true, but the argument is not yet a valid one. Staff duties fall to all of us at some time during our service, and administration is a part of our daily life, so that we are all fairly familiar with the duties of the staff departments. Moreover, the detailed staff are selected men as a rule, men who have developed a capacity for the duties of the departments in which they have been detailed. Again, the detailed staff has not yet stood the test of war. When it shall have undergone that test deductions can be made regarding it which may be used as a basis of argument.

As far as its officers are concerned, our Army is a professional one, and the line officer must be, above all other things, a "first class fighting man." He must have a good working knowledge of the other arms, for without such knowledge he cannot co-operate intelligently with men. But he must be first of all the skilled specialist in his own arm, and to become so must spend his years in constant effort in that direction. This has become all the more necessary since the instruction of the National Guard has become one of our principal duties. Therefore, he who maintains that a man can be one day a good captain in one arm and on the next an equally good major in another belittles his profession and rates himself as a dilettante. Very few who have done real service with troops would be willing to admit that such a statement could be true.

The absolute necessity for specialization was recognized four years ago, when a long step was made in advance, and the Coast and the Field Artillery were constituted as separate branches of the Service. The immediate result was an increased efficiency in both of these arms and an esprit de corps in each which had no existence in the former Artillery Corps. Let us heed experience in this and keep the lineal lists separate.

It is granted that if the single list were in effect a couple of decades the necessity for such transfers by promotion would disappear, as, once the proper balance were attained in our Army, promotion in all arms would be about the same, but while putting it into effect we should not lose sight of the present efficiency and convert the line officers into a heterogeneous lot of Jack-of-all-trades.

Nor should we trust, as was suggested, to mutual adjustment by transfer back to one's own arm. Such arrangements could be made only at the will and pleasure of the interested parties. No officer would transfer back to his own arm if he deemed service in his new arm to be more desirable, or if his new station were better, or for half a dozen unnamed reasons. The only safety for any arm is the complete inviolability of its lineal list.

The single list is possible, however, and a law could be so framed as to preserve intact the lineal list in each arm, and to utilize the detailed staff and the detached officers to equalize promotion in the several arms. Such was the plan produced at Fort Leavenworth, and it was under that condition that many of the signers, among them the undersigned, placed their names upon the petition accompanying it. Any other scheme would be distinctly detrimental to the efficiency of the line of the

Army, even though it be perfectly equitable, and it is believed that a large number of the eighty-odd officers of all arms, whose acquiescence to the single list has been quoted, would not only have withheld their approval, but would be unalterably opposed to such a pernicious feature of the project.

The single list is equitable, there is no doubt, but if the lineal lists are not kept separate and inviolate the efficiency of the Army would undoubtedly be impaired, and the project should be killed before it ever reaches Congress.

If we are to have distinct professions of the different arms and a separate lineal list for each, then let us have the single list, for with efficiency it will give us equity and contentment.

DWIGHT E. AULTMAN, Major, 1st Field Art.

#### A MANLY PROTEST.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 4, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since through the columns of your paper an invitation has been extended to officers of the Service to express their views on the consolidation of the mobile Army in the grade of commissioned officers, and since it is stated that the Chief of Staff expresses a desire for such views, I take the opportunity there suggested, contrary to my fixed belief that if we expect to have an efficient, modern and well disciplined Army we must first learn to keep our hands off from matters which we are not called upon to handle, for if the time has come when it is necessary to formulate some scheme by which the officers of the Army can be beguiled into obeying orders then certainly the time has come for that elimination scheme, whereby elimination will be wholesale and far-reaching enough to touch those who join together to obstruct legislation because one arm of the Service is to get more promotion than another. These remarks are incited by the apparently basic principle of this so-called consolidation, which principle seems to be that some scheme must be inaugurated which will keep officers of one arm from opposing, through political influence and otherwise, increases in other arms.

We all have our opinions on all matters, but our opinions are our own and the spirit of the regulations which we are sworn to obey require us to retain those opinions till called upon for an expression, and now that I am going to violate the spirit of the regulations I again call attention to the statement in your columns of the desire of the Chief of Staff, which statement I have not seen refuted.

To show my mind at the opening, let me state that I am an officer of Field Artillery; that I am most decidedly not in favor of this proposed scheme, and that I have talked with many field artillerymen and found all bitterly against it; that I believe a canvass of the Field Artillery would find all against the scheme, with the possible exception of one. It has been stated in the JOURNAL in one of the favorable arguments that when the scheme was evolved at Fort Leavenworth a canvass showed every officer of the three arms present there in favor of it, except one young Field Artillery officer. I have recently talked with a Field Artillery officer who was included favorably in that canvass who is now decidedly against it, because, he states, the present plan is not the one then outlined.

And now why will the Field Artillery be found opposed to this measure, with apparently no opposition from the other two arms of the mobile Army? Because there will not be found a field artilleryman who is not wedded to his arm, and it is impossible to say that a vast number of interchanges in the three arms could be avoided. Taking for an illustration a possible increase in Field Artillery after this consolidation is accomplished, I merely ask some one to figure who would fill the grades created by such an increase; are the Cavalry and Infantry prepared to take up the task that would fall to them? Perhaps they feel that they are, but after ten years' continuous service in one branch I, for one, frankly state that I am not prepared to fill a grade in another arm. As matters stand now, were the measure to go into effect and an increase of Field Artillery immediately follow, there would be roughly 157 captains of Cavalry and Infantry to be promoted to the grade of field officer in the Field Artillery before the present senior captain of Field Artillery would be promoted—a rather discouraging outlook for him and many, many others.

It will be conceded that in recent years the Artillery has had rapid promotions and is very reluctant to have the advantages received taken from it, for it certainly suffered painfully from slow promotion a few years ago, nor was it the first arm to receive relief, but because its relief did come and because now its prospects are better than some other arm, should every officer in every grade except that of colonel be made to suffer through this scheme, for many would suffer beyond measure, and I fail to see how a Cavalry or Infantry officer would do other than improve his condition, considering the legislation we all look for in the not distant future?

It has been stated that a precedent has been established for such a promotion scheme as this by the Act of 1890, but where can there be any similarity whatever in the cases? This act affected only second lieutenants, they who had never received any promotion under the regimental promotion scheme, and who therefore had never received anything to lose, nor did the act cause them any concern from the other arms, the arms being entirely distinct. Manifestly it was seen at that time that in a change from that method of promotion a method must be adopted by which something received would not be taken away, nor would an officer with a commission of certain date be passed by one holding a commission of later date in the same grade. None of the so-called wrongs of the regimental promotion system, which wrongs were recently righted, were righted by taking order of rank attained from those who gained, as this far-reaching scheme would do in so many cases of officers with a great deal of service, but by making them additional officers.

I make no mention of constitutional or vested rights in the matter, for we have none, but we certainly have moral rights and if we are to have a change let it start at a point as justly chosen as was that fixed by this same Act of 1890 quoted as a precedent, for unless we admit a purely greedy principle we can try this scheme by applying it to those who have come into the Service fully aware of their future, and not by trying it on those who have had years of service and have cast their lot with one arm or another during the development period of their lives.

I have stated that as a whole we have no vested rights, but there are among us, I believe, some who have vested rights, and I refer to those who were offered transfers to the Artillery upon its increase provided they could qualify upon examination. Those who did qualify and gained as a consequence certainly have vested rights over

those unable or failing to qualify, many of whom it is now proposed to put back over these successful ones.

I will frankly say that I have had little opportunity to consider or discuss the merits of the consolidation or that I am prepared to say it has no advantages, though I am exceedingly skeptical, but I am prepared to say that to jump into a scheme which involves such radical effects on the future of so many officers without giving it a trial without these effects, or without having seen it tried in any army in the world is a bold move. I can say for my own case that the scheme as outlined would be a blow to me personally (and I believe to others) from which I could never recover, and would totally numb any ambition I have for the future as a field artilleryman. There is much that I could say, but so much of it bears on my case personally that I stop here, hoping that some of the many, many points to be advanced against this scheme from a field artilleryman's point of view will be taken up and enlarged upon by others, for I feel certain that he will hear from the Field Artillery as soon as they recover from the shock produced by the proposition.

In conclusion let me ask why we cannot, if specialization is no longer necessary, include the Coast Artillery, Engineers, etc., in this consolidation, for they certainly have gained more in promotion than any of our branches. I think the opposition from them would be fatal at the outset, as may be seen by referring to some of the past issues of the Infantry Journal. It is to be hoped that we all love our own branches of the Service, and may those in authority prevent any possibility of our being taken from them; that we may be good enough soldiers to let the General Staff work out the proportions of our arms according to the needs of the Service without necessitating consolidation to obtain harmony.

WILLIAM S. BROWNING, 41  
Captain, 6th Field Artillery.

#### PRIOR INTERCHANGE OF LIEUTENANTS SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading the letters for and against a single list for promotion of officers of Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery, I am especially interested in those which advocate a system under which officers would be promoted into branches of the Service other than their own.

One aspect of the question has not come to light so far. Let us suppose, for example, that a vacancy in the grade of colonel of Cavalry is to be filled by promotion of an officer of Infantry. Would such a state of affairs be entirely to the satisfaction of the regiment of Cavalry to which he would be assigned? Does the Cavalry think that thirty years' service in the Infantry is the best school for Cavalry colonels?

Suppose, again, a vacancy as major of Infantry is to be filled by promotion of a captain of Field Artillery. Would this officer be fitted to command a fighting unit of Infantry? Would his familiarity with Artillery ranges, etc., make him a fit battalion commander in the Infantry? The statement on the cover of the Infantry Journal concerning the training of Infantry as compared with other arms does not recommend such a transfer.

Or suppose a vacancy as captain of Field Artillery is to be filled by a lieutenant promoted from the Cavalry. Would the lieutenants in the battery be perfectly satisfied with service under a captain who had had no chance before he took command of the battery of learning the method of handling it? Are the technicalities of Artillery fire, which the wagon soldiers so highly prize, a myth that can be dissipated by the signature on a commission?

The statement that co-ordination of the different arms is a condition that requires officers to be familiar with other branches of the Service than their own is quite true. But is this condition to be attained by giving commands in one branch to officers of another branch? Certainly not. The only logical way, and one which has been proposed before, is by the temporary exchange of lieutenants and only of lieutenants.

If lieutenants of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery were exchanged for a fixed period, say six months, all branches of the Service would be greatly benefited, but even this would not fit officers to command organizations in branches of the Service other than their own.

In the light of the disadvantages to the various branches of the Service should a system be inaugurated which called for giving command of any unit in one to an officer in another branch, it is hard to see the motive of the advocates of the proposed system.

Assuming that this movement for consolidated promotion is not prompted by interested motives it is evident that those favoring it have not given sufficient thought to its results in all its phases. We cannot expect one legislative act to cure all our ills, but we should look at all possible sides of a question before a final decision, so let us not forget what would be the effect on an organization if we assigned to command it an officer of another arm.

#### CONSERVATIVE.

#### NEW ARGENTINE BATTLESHIPS.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., have issued invitations to the launching of the Argentine battleship No. 1 on Aug. 26 at 12:30 p.m. It is to be called the Rivadavia. This monster warship is a vessel of about 27,500 tons, and will rank with the most powerful warships of any nation now built or building.

The Rivadavia and her sister ship, Moreno, are 585 feet long, 98 feet in breadth, with a normal draft of 27 feet 6 inches. Externally these boats will appear much like the British Lion or the U.S.S. Arkansas and Wyoming. The ships will have two funnels, placed far apart, forward and after bridges and turrets. The main armor belt, twelve inches in thickness, will extend four feet nine inches above the normal water line and three feet four inches below.

On top of this main belt of armor will be another belt reaching to the upper deck. This will be nine inches thick at its lower edge and eight inches at the upper deck. Above this upper deck will be 6-inch armor to protect the 6-inch guns, and the smokepipes will be protected by a casing of steel. The arrangement of the armor follows, as regards the distribution, the plan adopted for the Japanese Dreadnoughts now building.

The Argentine ships will be capable of carrying 4,000 tons of coal and 600 tons of fuel oil. The turbine engines will be capable of developing 39,500 indicated horsepower, giving the ships a speed of 22½ knots an hour.

The batteries consist of twelve 12-inch, 50-caliber guns, mounted in six turrets, and arranged so that all twelve can be fired as one broadside on either side of the ships. In addition to this main battery, the ships will carry twelve 6-inch, 50-caliber guns and twelve 4-inch 50-caliber guns, besides smaller field and saluting



guns. The 12-inch guns will have a protection of 12-inch armor in front, 9-inch armor at the sides, 11-inch armor at the back and 3-inch armor on the top.

The electric power will be supplied by two main stations in duplicate, each fitted with turbo dynamos, capable of generating all the power required in action and located within the armored casemate. There will also be a third installation, operated by heavy oil motors of sufficient power to illuminate the ship and also handle some of the turrets for practice.

This third station will obviate the necessity of maintaining boilers under pressure for auxiliary service in harbors, and ought to result in the better preservation of boilers and steam piping. The ships will cost, approximately, \$11,000,000 each.

Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer was the guest of honor in London, England, Aug. 9, at a dinner at Dorchester House by Ambassador Reid. Except for Premier Asquith, who is ill, and those members of the Cabinet who were engaged in Parliament, practically every member of the government was present. Members of the Cabinet present included Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary; Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty; Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education; Sidney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade; Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Winston Spencer Churchill, Home Secretary; Thomas McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and George Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Others present were Lord Kitchener, Admirals Sir Charles C. Drury, Sir Reginald N. Custance, George le Clerc Egerton, Robert N. Ommanney, Sir A. W. Paget, Sir A. K. Wilson, Sir Percy Scott, Sir E. H. Seymour, Charles J. Briggs, Sir G. H. U. Noel, Sir C. A. G. Bridge, A. E. Bethell and Capt. C. E. Madden and E. C. T. Troubridge and Comdr. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., aid to Secretary Meyer. Mr. Meyer will be in England about a month, and will visit private shipyards as well as the Admiralty dockyards, and from the excellent facilities obtained for him by the Ambassador's introductions expects to learn much and accomplish many useful results for the U.S. Navy Department.

The Marine Journal takes the following alleged extract from a daily paper as the text for an attack on the Navy: "The cruiser Boston was scraped and painted and her sea valve adjusted within forty-eight hours after steaming into drydock at the Portsmouth Yard. Such an exhibition of efficiency and preparedness inspires a confidence in the Navy as assuring in its way as the addition of a new Dreadnought." It is erroneously assumed that this item was given out by some officer of the Navy, though it is apparent that it did not originate in the Navy from the fact that the Boston is at Puget Sound, and has not been at the Portsmouth Navy Yard for years. The Marine Journal is right in declaring that "it was a long-drawn-out job in comparison, rather than one to be commended, if the navy yard force having it in charge was trying to make a record." It is a common occurrence to dock a battleship of from 16,000 to 20,000 tons displacement at a navy yard and clean and paint her bottom, adjust her sea valve and zincs in one day. And the Navy is not boasting of such rapid work with a battleship, much less claiming any credit for docking a cruiser of the class of the Boston in two days. The Marine Journal's knowledge of what is being done in the navy yards is about as accurate as the statement it credits to some daily paper.

The new drydock (No. 4) at the New York Navy Yard will be ready to take a ship by Jan. 1, according to present prospects. This will be seven months ahead of contract time, as it was expected to complete the work by August, 1912. The machinery of the dock will be installed before it is ready for the water to be turned on. Exceptionally rapid progress has been made in the manufacture and delivery of electric pumping plants for the dock. According to the contract for this work, it was not to be delivered until October, or fourteen months from the time of letting the contract. It is now on the ground and is being installed. The caisson is now over fifty per cent. completed, the contractors being ahead of time, the same as with the other work. The dock, when completed, will be able to take care of the largest battleship contemplated by the Navy Department. It will be 694 feet in length and 112 feet in width. Perhaps the most important improvement in the dock over others that are maintained by the Navy is the machinery with which it will be equipped. The highest efficiency in pumping will be reached by the electric plant with which the dock is to be equipped. It will have a capacity of 8,800 cubic feet per minute, which will make it possible to dock ships in record breaking time.

The first division of the revolutionary army entered Port au Prince, capital of Hayti, on Aug. 6, and immediately proclaimed Gen. Cincinnatus Leconte as chief executive. Before the army entered the city the American Minister, H. W. Furness, warned the commanding officer that if public order was disturbed he would cause the landing of American marines to keep the peace. No disturbance occurred during the occupation. Leconte has been intriguing for the control of Hayti since 1908, when, as Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Nord Alexis, he is said to have ordered the execution of ten revolutionists. He is a mulatto and a lawyer. He began a revolution in North Hayti last January, but his forces were scattered in a few days. Leconte took refuge in the German consulate at Cape Haytien. However, in May he began the revolution which has succeeded.

The Comptroller of the Treasury Aug. 10 decided that the latest Naval Appropriation Act authorizing war vessels prescribes that every employee engaged in their construction must have the advantages of the eight-hour law. Attorney General Wickersham construed the eight-hour provision of a previous Appropriation Act to mean that the labor limitation applied only to work done at the exact spot where the vessel was being built. A slight change in the phraseology of the law this year convinced the Comptroller that the eight-hour provision in regard to these six new vessels applies to

every man engaged in their construction, in whatever part of the yard he performs the work. The Comptroller also holds that the eight-hour limitation is not applicable to the employees of firms or corporations who, in the usual course of business, may furnish to the contractor materials entering into the construction of the vessels.

The death on Aug. 8 of U.S. Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, recalls an incident in his life in the Spanish-American War period that shows the large part he had in extending American control over the entire Philippine archipelago. At first he declined President McKinley's appointment as a member of the Spanish Treaty Commission. Then came a telegram inviting him to Washington. At the White House he met other members of the commission, to whom the President read his letter of instructions. Among other things he favored taking a part of the island of Luzon for a naval station. "That is one reason," said the Senator, "why I do not accept your appointment, for I will never consent to take a part of one island in that great archipelago, leaving the others to fall into the hands of France or Germany or some other world power." "What do you want?" asked the President. "To take everything in sight," replied Frye. "That is why I want you to go on this commission, that both sides may be represented," quickly answered McKinley. "The most difficult problem we had to meet," said the Senator later, "was Cuba's status. Spain insisted that we annex it, because any sovereignty taking the island would be responsible for the Cuban bonds, secured by the customs receipts. And we would have annexed it except for the instructions of Congress, and by this time it would have been a blooming garden."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Aug. 11 issued orders establishing a detention barracks or camp at Port Royal, S.C., where enlisted men convicted of offenses against naval discipline will be sent. The system to be put in force is considered by the Department as exceedingly important, and one which will be of great benefit to a large number of enlisted men, who are at present sent to naval prisons. The objects of the system are to prevent enlisted men convicted of offenses solely against naval discipline from being subjected to the stigma attached to imprisonment, and also to save to the Service a large number of such men who give promise of becoming, under proper discipline, desirable members thereof. Rigid discipline will be maintained at the detention barracks. Enlisted men confined there will wear the regular service uniform, and they will not be known as prisoners as the term is usually applied. They will be put through a carefully selected course in service drills and instruction, so that at the end of their detention they may, if recommended as desirable, be returned to service as proficient as possible. Those who observe excellent conduct while under detention will be released at the expiration of two-thirds of their sentence. Major Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., now in command of the naval prison at the Boston Navy Yard, will be placed in charge of the detention barracks.

Another survey of the Puritan has been ordered by the Navy Department. This time the board is instructed to ascertain what work is necessary to put the Puritan in condition for service. Although the Puritan is extremely slow when compared with the speed of modern ships, she carries four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, and on that account is apt to remain on the Navy List for some time. Her guns are said to be in such good condition that in the event that she could not be placed in condition for service afloat it might be advisable to turn her over to the Army, which could use her in connection with the coast defense. It has been frequently suggested that she should be partly submerged and embedded in cement as a coast defense fort.

At the Military Academy, according to press reports, seventeen cadets bent on a little fun removed the reveille gun on Aug. 4 from its place on the campus and dragged it through the company streets of the cadet camp. Later, when the prank of the cadets was discovered by the Military Academy authorities, the cadets concerned, after trial, were made to report at the gun shed in a body each day and to drag the gun from the shed to the camp, a distance of half a mile. This journey they will have to make with the gun daily till the close of the camp, on Aug. 28. In addition to this punishment, the cadets concerned will have to walk punishment tours and will be deprived of their customary liberties until Dec. 31.

Denmark's Crown Prince sails from Copenhagen next month on board a Danish man-of-war, escorted by a cruiser and a gunboat, to visit those Danish possessions in the West Indies the sale of which to this country was at one time the subject of negotiations, which came to nothing, owing to an overwhelming popular sentiment in Denmark against their abandonment. After a stay of two or three weeks in the West Indies the Crown Prince and his squadron will come north, stopping at Annapolis to visit the President at Washington, and touching at New York, where there is a large Danish-born population. From New York he will proceed to Canada, where he will be entertained by the new Governor General, the Duke of Connaught, and by the Duchess, at Ottawa.

To determine whether there is a just ground for the criticism of the marching shoes to be used by the Army a service test is to be made of this important part of the soldier's wearing apparel by the 5th Infantry. Shoes are to be issued to the entire regiment for this purpose. Inspectors are to be detailed to see that they are properly fitted, and the regiment is to do its field training for this year in the new shoes. The experiments will be watched with deep interest by the critics of the marching shoes now issued to the Army.

July 22, 1911, we published, on page 1426, an extract from G.O. 87, c.s., defining the duties of division and department commanders. G.O. 99, published this week, further specifies the duties of the division commander, who is now charged with the duty of inspecting at least once a year all places, with the exception of the Military

Academy, "at which officers and enlisted men are on duty within the limits of his division." This includes recruiting depots, which have been heretofore outside of the limits of inspection by the commander within whose territorial jurisdiction they were found. We believe that it is some six years since there has been any inspection of Fort Slocum, for example.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop left Washington Friday evening, Aug. 11, for a week-end trip to New York and Boston. He will visit the Atlantic Fleet in Cape Cod Bay on Monday, Aug. 14, to witness torpedo practice and experimental firing at box kites by the fleet. On Aug. 15 Secretary Winthrop will present to Capt. N. R. Usher, commanding the Michigan, a congratulatory letter from President Taft, commending the officers and the men of the Michigan for winning the battleship efficiency trophy. Mr. Winthrop will also present a silk pennant to the crew of the Michigan, presented by the men of the armored cruiser Maryland, now on the Pacific coast. The Acting Secretary will return to Washington the latter part of the week.

Advices received at the War Department on Aug. 11 state that August Jadin died at the Army Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., of tuberculosis. He was a graduate of one of the best Belgian engineering schools, and was one of the few survivors of the Belgian engineers who accompanied Stanley in his third expedition through Africa. He served as civil engineer under General Ludlow in Havana, and later as sanitary engineer in Manila, and as civil engineer of the Quartermaster's Department in various places in the Philippine Islands, and later in the United States.

Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N., has prepared a Handbook of the U.S. Navy, which is to be published shortly by Henry Holt and Company. While in England for some time there has been a manual of the British navy for general readers, there has been no similar book in America, and Naval Constructor Williams is to fill this void. The work has been passed upon by high authorities in our Navy, and its publication officially sanctioned. Some thirty-two pages of highly effective half-tone illustrations will be a feature of the book.

Admiral Togo will visit the Atlantic Fleet Thursday, Aug. 17. He will leave Boston at 10:30 a.m. on board a torpedoboat destroyer and board the battleship Nebraska, flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the fleet. The fleet will be lying outside of Provincetown on Aug. 17. Admiral Togo will be the guest of Rear Admiral Osterhaus at luncheon, and will visit some of the larger vessels of the fleet before returning to Boston.

Through the establishment of radio-telegraphic communication with Fez the French War Department is now in constant touch with the situation in Morocco. Recently a French column set up a wireless station at Oran, Morocco, and on July 31 the operator there was able to communicate with the Eiffel Tower. By relaying at Oran Fez can be reached.

The President on Aug. 10 ordered the Fort Grant (Ariz.) military reservation turned over to the Interior Department. Some very valuable mineral deposits have been discovered on the reservation, and it is turned over in order that these may be mined. Fort Grant's recent fame rests on the Colonel Stewart incident, which was the subject of many heated discussions in Congress.

The military census of German motor vehicles taken in January shows that, besides 20,000 motor cycles, there are 37,221 four-wheeled motor vehicles, including 4,327 motor vans and lorries, an increase of 15.7 per cent. on last year. The number of motor vans and lorries is about one-fourth of that required for the transport of the whole German army.

As a result of the retirement on Sept. 10 next of Col. W. H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, the following promotions in the Pay Corps will take place: Lieut. Col. Webster Vinson to be colonel and assistant paymaster general; Major James B. Houston to be lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general. These promotions will take effect Sept. 11.

The Vreeland Board, which was appointed to report on a system of scientific management for navy yards, has been holding almost daily sessions. It is expected that the board will make its report when Secretary of the Navy Meyer returns from Europe, where he is studying the same subject in the British navy.

We publish under our Army head in this issue the assignment to corps, regiments and other organizations of the cadets who were graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in June last, and promoted in the Army second lieutenants, to date from June 13, 1911.

The conferees of the Senate and House have agreed on H.J. Res. 1, by retaining the provision of the resolution which repeals the paragraph in the last Naval Appropriation bill providing for partial payments up to ninety per cent. on naval vessels built on contract.

A detachment of 100 marines, in command of Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., left Washington Barracks on Aug. 10. The marines, as has been previously announced, will act as scorers at the National Matches at Camp Perry.

Secretary of War Stimson and party, who have been visiting Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico, are to reach New York on Saturday morning, Aug. 12, on board the armored cruiser North Carolina.

Application for retirement under the thirty years' service act has been received at the War Department from Col. Charles W. Mason, 8th Inf., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral by the retirement on Aug. 2, 1911, of Rear Admiral Fox, has had a notable career in the Navy, and is also the inventor of a number of valuable instruments and apparatus, most of which are for naval use. His most important inventions are an apparatus for lowering and hoisting ship's boats in a seaway (1878); an electrical range finder (1889); the naval telescope sight (1890); the stadimeter (1894), a portable optical instrument for quickly determining the distance of a vessel, when the height of its mast is known, now in use in all our ships; the electric warning whistle, used in all recent ships (1896); the electric semaphore of day signals (1896); the naval telescope mount (1904), and the turret range finder (1905), by which an observer can measure the distance of the enemy while protected inside the turret. His naval telescope sight has eliminated all errors in sighting heavy guns at sea, and is nearly the most important naval invention of recent years. As stated in "Ordnance and Gunnery," the official text-book of the U.S. Naval Academy: "It was the introduction of the telescope sight, with its added advantages, that has well nigh caused a revolution in naval gunnery. It was an improvement so great that it may well be ranked with the change from smooth bored to rifled guns." For his electrical range finder he was awarded the Elliot Cresson gold medal by the Franklin Institute in 1893. Other inventions include an electric gun training apparatus, an electric ammunition hoist, a range indicator, a battle order telegraph, an electric engine telegraph, a helm indicator and a speed and direction indicator. Though some of the above have since been superseded by improved devices, they were the pioneers, and led the way to the final solutions of the previously unsolved problems of the naval use of electric power and interior communication. In 1896, while under the Bureau of Ordnance, Rear Admiral Fiske invented the special form of the Ward Leonard system, which was adapted for turning turrets, and which has been installed in battleships constructed since that time. In 1898 he invented a system of steering torpedoes by Hertzian waves and an electric steering system, and in 1900 a combined range finder and turret. In 1901 he invented a method of handling automobile torpedoes. He was a member of the First International Electrical Conference, held in Philadelphia in the fall of 1884. Rear Admiral Fiske was born at Lyons, N.Y., June 13, 1854, and is a son of the late Rev. William Allen Fiske, a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1870, and was graduated second in his class in 1874. Among the vessels of the old Navy he served in were the *Saratoga*, *Constellation*, *Pensacola*, *Plymouth*, *Powhatan* and *Minnesota*. He was in the *Yorktown* under Rear Admiral (then Comdr.) Robley D. Evans in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, during the critical summer of 1892; and in the *San Francisco*, under Rear Admiral Benham, at the time of the memorable demonstration in the harbor of Rio Janeiro during the Brazilian insurrection in 1894. He was navigator of the U.S.S. *Petrel* at the battle of Manila, and stationed himself aloft above the smoke with his stadimeter, and kept the captain of the vessel informed of the distance of the enemy and the movements of both fleets. The *Petrel* was sent close in to Cavite Arsenal in the afternoon engagement, and when a lucky shot caused the white flag to be raised at the arsenal he was sent ashore to bring off a number of tugs and launches secured at the arsenal docks. He was reported to the Navy Department by Comdr. E. P. Wood, of the *Petrel*, for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and by the then Commodore Dewey, for "heroic conduct" on that day. Rear Admiral Fiske was also navigator of the *Petrel* at the taking of the city of Manila, and was navigator of the monitor *Monadnock* during the four months following the outbreak of the Filipino insurrection, when her light draft and beam battery enabled her to accompany and support the flank of the Army in its operations on the east side of Manila Bay. During this time, besides minor engagements, he took part in the bombardment of Paranaque and Malabon. As executive officer of the U.S.S. *Yorktown* he took part in the bombardment of San Fernando, P.I., in August, 1899. In addition to other duties, Rear Admiral Fiske has served on inspection duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, on the Massachusetts, was in command of the monitor *Arkansas* and the armored cruiser *Tennessee*. He is at present a member of the General Board and the Joint Board. He is author of "Electricity in Theory and Practice" (1883) and of various electrical and naval articles in technical magazines. He is a member of the University Club, of New York, and of the U.S. Naval Institute. He was married Feb. 15, 1882, to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Wesley Harper, of the firm of Harper and Brothers, publishers, New York, and has one daughter, Caroline Harper Fiske. He was awarded the gold medal by the U.S. Naval Institute several years ago for the prize essay upon "American Naval Policy."

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., will be placed on the retired list for age on Aug. 17, 1911. Since his detachment from command of the Battleship Fleet on June 1, when he was relieved by Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Admiral Schroeder has been on special duty with the General Board in attendance at the summer conference of officers at the Naval War College at Newport. The retirement of Admiral Schroeder will create no vacancy in the list of admirals, as he is an additional number in his grade. He was advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Schroeder is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1868. He first served with the Pacific Fleet during 1868-9, and his record, in brief, after that time was as follows: Promoted to ensign, 1869; on the *Benicia*, Asiatic Station, 1869-72; promoted to master, 1870; commissioned lieutenant, 1872; on the *Pinta*, N.A. Station, 1873; on the *Swatara*, 1874-5; at the Hydrographic Office, 1876, and on the *Gettysburg* on special service in the Mediterranean, 1876-8. He was on duty in the Hydrographic Office, 1879-80. During 1879 and 1880 he was associated with the late Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Gorringer, U.S.N., in transporting the obelisk now in Central Park, New York city, from Egypt to New York. He was on the *Despatch*, special service, 1881-2; on the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, 1882-5; on special duty in Bureau of Navigation, 1885-6, and in the Office of Naval Intelligence, 1886-8. He was on the *Vesuvius*, 1888-90; commissioned lieutenant commander, September, 1893; was ordnance officer, navy yard, Washington, October, 1893, and recorder of the Board of Inspection and Survey, April, 1894-6. He was next on the battleship *Massachusetts*, December, 1896, to April, 1899, and was promoted com-

mander March 3, 1899. After duty at the navy yard, Washington, April 4, 1899, he was appointed naval governor of the Isle of Guam, July 19, 1900. Here, as on other details, he rendered the most efficient service. He was appointed Chief Intelligence Officer in 1903, and during the memorable voyage of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet around the world, 1908-9, he was in command of the *Virginia* during the run from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Manila, after being promoted rear admiral in July, 1908, he was assigned to command the Fourth Division of the fleet, with the *Wisconsin* as his flagship. During the run from Manila to the Atlantic coast Admiral Schroeder was in command of the Third Division of the fleet, having the *Louisiana* as flagship. He succeeded the late Rear Admiral Sperry in command of the Atlantic Fleet May 7, 1906.

The retirement of Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., on Aug. 10, 1911, on his own application, is noted on page 1513. By Colonel Dorst's retirement the following promotions will ensue: Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, 13th Cav., and John C. Gresham, 14th Cav., to be colonels; Majors Harry C. Benson, 5th Cav., and George H. Sands, 10th Cav., to be lieutenant colonels; Capt. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., and Francis J. Koester, 5th Cav., to be majors; 1st Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., and Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., to be captains; and 2d Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 12th Cav., and Joseph D. Park, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenants.

Col. Garland N. Whistler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was retired for age Aug. 10, 1911, and the active list loses one of its most competent officers. Colonel Whistler is the last of the famous family of soldiers in the Army, and a full account of his exceptionally good record appeared in our issue of May 27, 1911, page 1168. The name Whistler has been prominent in the Army since the foundation of the Republic, Colonel Whistler being a great-grandson of the Major John Whistler who came over with Burgoyne and was captured by the Continentals at the battle of Saratoga. Colonel Whistler, who has been on leave pending his retirement, is residing at Rosebank, Staten Island, N.Y.

President Taft on Aug. 10 approved the application of Col. William H. Coneygys, Pay Dept., U.S.A., for retirement after thirty years' service.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Ray L. Avery, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Ocheltree were married at Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 1, 1911. Some further facts concerning the wedding appear in our San Francisco letter in this issue.

Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Gertrude Botsch were married at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 31, 1911. The Captain and his bride will be at home at the Presidio of Monterey after Sept. 1. The account of the marriage of Miss Lillian Mabel Crocker, of Galveston, Texas, to Lieut. Lewis Cox, U.S.N., appears elsewhere in our Galveston letter.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carroll A. Devol, U.S.A., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Lucille Scott, to Mr. Albert Gerberding Bates, on Thursday, Aug. 24, 1911, at noon, at Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama. Mr. Bates is of the firm of Bates and Chesebrough, of the California-Atlantic Transportation Company, who have organized a steamship line between California and New Orleans, New York and Philadelphia.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Dickens Fenet and Lieut. James Otto Richardson, U.S.N., by the parents of the young lady, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Fenet, of Paris, Texas.

The engagement of Miss Beecher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Beecher, of Port Townsend, Wash., and Lieut. John E. Townes, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been announced. No date has been set for the wedding. Lieutenant Townes is under orders for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

Col. M. F. Harmon, C.A.C., and Mrs. Harmon announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Louise, to Lieut. John Walton Lang, 9th U.S. Inf., at their residence, No. 5 Military Plaza, Manila, P.I., May 31, 1911. The Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, performed the marriage ceremony.

Lieut. John F. Usry, Phil. Scouts, and Miss Clara A. Hall, of Thompson, Ga., were married quietly by Rev. George C. Cobb at the Methodist Church, Manila, P.I., July 2, 1911.

Mrs. J. Boyd Nixon, of Philadelphia, Pa., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Nixon, to Dr. Griffith E. Thomas, U.S.N.

Miss Ida Louise Wilhelm, of Grass Valley, Cal., was married to Lieut. Waldo Charles Potter, 1st U.S. Field Art., at her home on Monday evening, July 17, at 8:30 o'clock. The house had been handsomely decorated with Shasta daisies and ferns, while huge bunches of cat-o-nine tails added materially to the general setting. In the front parlor a floral altar had been arranged, beside which stood the officiating clergyman, Rev. Isaac Dawson, of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, while the wedding party formed before him, the bride and groom kneeling. The wedding march was played by Miss Minnie Brand, of Nevada City, an old friend of Miss Wilhelm's. The bridal party entered from one of the adjoining rooms, headed by the two little flower girls, Miss Clara Ray and Miss Winifred Tyrrell, daintily clad in white and strewn rose petals in the path of the bride. The matron of honor, Mrs. James C. Tyrrell, with the bridesmaid, Miss Lucille Wilhelm, preceded the bride. The bride entered on the arm of her uncle, David J. Binkelman, who gave her in marriage. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Lieut. W. S. Sturgill, 2d U.S. Field Art., who came from Fort Riley for the occasion. Miss Wilhelm was attired in a handsome gown of crepe meteor, bodice of Chantilly lace with silver net, and wore a bride's veil. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The matron of honor and the bridesmaid were gowned in marquisette, and carried shower bouquets of baby roses. The gentlemen wore full dress uniform. After a lot or two in San Francisco the young people left for Casselton, N.D., to spend a few weeks as the guests of Lieutenant Potter's parents. Upon the expiration of the leave which the Lieutenant is now enjoying he and his bride will go to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. The bride is an accomplished singer and musician, and has always taken a keen delight in her studies, which she has pursued for many years. Lieutenant Potter is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, to which institution he was appointed from North Dakota.

Capt. George Swazey Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf., son of Brig. Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U.S.A., and Mrs. Goodale, who resided at Wakefield, Mass., was on Aug.

9, 1911, married to Miss Laura L. Critz, at Starkville, Miss., in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal couple left for the North, to make brief stops at Washington and New York and Wakefield. At the latter place Captain Goodale will visit his parents with his bride. On Aug. 19 Capt. and Mrs. Goodale will sail from New York for Europe on the North German Lloyd steamer *George Washington*. The Captain has a three months' leave, at the end of which he will report for duty, Nov. 1, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1911, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, was one of the best known authorities on ordnance and explosives in the United States, and was the author of a number of valuable works on those subjects. He was born in Maryland Oct. 15, 1851, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1876, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Artillery. His first service was on the frontier at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, where he served until January, 1877. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department Oct. 30, 1879. Among other assignments to duty he has served at the Indianapolis Arsenal, Madison Barracks, Forts Monroe and Schuyler, Rock Island and Watertown Arsenal. He was assistant instructor and also an instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the U.S.M.A. He was the author of a number of text-books used at the U.S.M.A., and these include *Exterior Ballistics*, *Nevin's Method*; *Notes on Machine and Rapid-Fire Guns*, *Small Arms and Ballistic Machines*, *Gunpowder and Interior Ballistics*, *Exterior Ballistics*, *Gun Construction*, *U.S. Seacoast Guns*, and *Ordnance and Gunnery*. He reached the rank of colonel June 13, 1909, and his last assignment to duty was at the Midvale Steel Works. His remains were buried with military honors in the military cemetery at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1911, the officers on duty at the U.S. Military Academy and the battalion of cadets taking part.

Henry Van Kleeck Gillmore, son of Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, U.S.A., retired, died at New York city Aug. 6, 1911, from pneumonia, following a cold he contracted several days before. Mr. Gillmore was born at West Point, and was a grandson of the late Gen. Quincy Adams Gillmore, U.S.A. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Maria McLairne.

The letter sent by the late Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart, U.S.N., to his wife, presumably just before he took his life at the Hotel Astor, New York city, Aug. 3, 1911, does not explain the reason for the suicide. Mrs. Brillhart was so mystified by its contents that she asked that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department be communicated with to see if there was anything in her husband's record that might throw light on his rash act. The officers at the bureau found nothing that could be helpful in supplying a motive. The post-mortem examination revealed the presence of numerous blood clots on the brain, and these, it is supposed, caused a fit of temporary insanity, during which the Lieutenant took his life. Mrs. Brillhart, wife of the Lieutenant, attended the funeral at the Lieutenant's home in York, Pa. The body was turned over to George S. Stallman, a brother-in-law, Aug. 4, who took it direct to York for burial.

Major Daniel Kendig, Chaplain, U.S.A., retired, who died at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1911, was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 10, 1824, and was appointed a chaplain in the Army Dec. 13, 1859. He was retired on account of the age limit Nov. 10, 1888, and was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904.

Mr. Charles Reynolds, father of Mrs. Chambers, wife of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., died at Kingston, N.Y., July 24, 1911. The interment was held at Kingston July 26.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Eddy, N.G.N.Y., retired, brother of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.G. N.Y., died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1911. He leaves three daughters, Florence, Marion and Ethel, and one son, William. He was born in Hoboken, N.J., but lived in Brooklyn most of his life. He was well known throughout Brooklyn and Manhattan, and had a host of friends. The interment will be made in Holy Cross Cemetery after a requiem mass at St. Gregory's Church Saturday morning, Aug. 12. General Eddy joined the Guard as a private in Company E, 47th Regiment, Nov. 16, 1878, and rose in successive grades to major in 1893. During the war with Spain he was appointed colonel of the 147th Regiment of National Guard, which was organized to take the place of the 47th Regiment, mustered into the United States service under command of his brother, Col. John G. Eddy, now brigadier general. He was retired Aug. 6, 1901, with the brevet rank of brigadier general, for meritorious service of over twenty-five years.

Mrs. Clara Heriot, wife of Gen. Edgar L. Heriot, of the Confederate Army, died at Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 9, 1911, aged eighty-six years.

Gen. George W. Gordon, Representative of the Tenth Tennessee District in Congress and commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, died in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1911. He was seventy-five years old. Enlisting in the Confederate Army as a drill master, he rose to the rank of brigadier general. He was captured by the Union forces, and was held a prisoner at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor. After the war he studied law.

Mr. Erastus C. Knight, jr., brother of Mrs. Ralph Brown Lister, wife of Lieutenant Lister, 1st U.S. Inf., died at Bogalusa, La., Aug. 5, 1911.

At the Albemarle Horse Show, which opened at Charlottesville, Va., on Aug. 9, there were a number of entries of U.S. Cavalry horses from Fort Myer. Poppy, with Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee up, got first money in the green hunter class. In the five-foot jump Quandary, the Fort Myer Cavalry horse which won this event at the Orange show, did not get within the ribbons. Among Cavalry entries from Fort Myer that won places were the following: Thoroughbred hunters, fourth, Yellow Stone-Regent, U.S. Cav.; gentleman's park pack, fourth, Enchantress, U.S. Cav.; hunting class, best pair over regulation jumps abreast, fourth, Quandary and Enchantress, U.S. Cav.; hunters and jumpers, over jumps not exceeding four feet, third, Cygnet, U.S. Cav.; fourth, Justine, U.S. Cav.; green hunters, first, Poppy, U.S. Government, Fort Myer, ridden by Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee.



## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf., at Manila, P.I., recently.

Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, U.S.N., retired, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Field, in Stockbridge, Mass.

P.A. Surg. J. L. Taylor, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to treatment at the naval hospital at Las Animas, Colo.

Ensign Charles S. Yost, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy, to take effect Aug. 4, 1911, is a native of Nebraska, and entered the Service July 29, 1905.

Lieut. O. W. Griswold, U.S.A., and Mrs. Griswold, formerly Miss Elizabeth Matile, have arrived at their post, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., after a delightful trip from San Antonio by way of Colorado.

Capt. C. S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., U.S.A., started from Ames, Iowa, the morning of Aug. 1 for Washington, D.C., driving his Overland automobile, a trip of 1,125 miles, which he expected to make in eight days.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Georgia, will succeed Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers as president of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., when the latter retires for age, Dec. 20 next.

After a prolonged illness Mrs. H. R. Brinkerhoff, wife of Colonel Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., is now slowly recovering from an attack of angina pectoris, but is still confined to the sickroom at 317 Clinton avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Capt. John M. Ellicott, U.S.N., has been spending several days with his aunt, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, 900 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. He is stationed on the Pacific, and formerly was assigned to the old cruiser Baltimore.

Capt. Joseph H. Pelot, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been ordered to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment, was seriously injured last November by the premature explosion of a new explosive bullet at Sandy Hook.

Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, the wife of Lieutenant Ellis, Cav., U.S.A., Columbus Barracks, who has been visiting relatives at Staunton, Va., for the past six weeks, has joined Lieutenant Ellis at Atlantic City, N.J., where they will remain for several weeks.

Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., and wife have left Washington, D.C., for Hot Springs, Va., in the hope that the springs may benefit Mrs. Cowie, who suffers from rheumatism. They will remain at Hot Springs, at "The Homestead," for about three weeks.

Lieut. John Herman Hood, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., since his return from duty at Galveston, Texas, has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Hood, 2812 N. street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He left the latter city a few days ago for his new post, Fort Ward, Wash., on the Pacific coast.

Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, 13th U.S. Inf., arrived at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7, to arrange the camp for the Federal force which will observe the aviation meet. In the force will be ten men of the Signal Corps and forty aviators, wireless and electrical experts. Capt. Clarence C. Culver, 7th U.S. Cav., from San Diego, will be among the officers present.

Capt. Claude B. Sweezy, 8th U.S. Cav., for some time secretary of the Army and Navy Club, Manila, was presented with a handsome cocktail set by some of the members of the club on June 28, preparatory to his return to his regiment at Batangas. The presentation took place in the main dining room of the club, and was made by Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., president of the club, who spoke in a highly laudatory vein.

The twelfth annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines began in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10, 1911. Commander-in-Chief A. H. Anderson presiding. Officers will be elected on Aug. 12. Melville W. McManus, commander of the Detroit organization, has been endorsed for the post of commander-in-chief of the national body. Sunday, Aug. 13, will be the thirteenth anniversary of the occupation of Manila by the American Army.

Mrs. Willa A. Leonard, mother of Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., after forty-seven years in the service of the Treasury Department as the chief of counterfeit detectors, has tendered her resignation to Secretary MacVeagh. The resignation was effective Aug. 8, 1911. Mrs. Leonard, although seventy-one years old, was still far from being an invalid. Two or three months ago she was forced to take a brief leave on account of her health. She spent six weeks in Atlantic City. On her return to Washington Mrs. Leonard was advised by her physician to sever her connection with the Government.

President Taft on Aug. 8 sent to the Senate the following diplomatic appointments: John G. A. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Germany; Thomas J. O'Brien, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Italy; Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Japan; Larz Anderson, of the District of Columbia, to be Minister to Belgium; John Ridgeley Carter, of Maryland, to be Minister to the Argentine Republic; John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, to be Minister to the Balkan States; Andrew M. Beaupré, of Illinois, to be Minister to Cuba, and Lloyd Bryce, of New York, to be Minister to the Netherlands.

The ladies of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., spent a delightful afternoon as guests of Mrs. Van Deusen, wife of Lieut. Col. George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., July 28, 1911. The occasion was a tea in honor of Mrs. Beemer, of London, who is visiting Mrs. Van Deusen. The rooms were decorated in green and white, with roses and sweet peas here and there to give variety to the effect. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Yule, who poured tea, and Mrs. Stuart, who served the ices. Among those present were Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Fowlkes, Mrs. Reasoner, Mrs. Morison, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Yule, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Hersey, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Clarke, the Misses Clarke, Mrs. Kernan, Mrs. Aloe, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Gunther, Miss Dent, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Tyod, Mrs. Jones, Miss Sears, Mrs. Offley, Mrs. Tupes.

Lieut. Frederick C. Test, 22d U.S. Inf., has arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa, for a brief visit with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Test. Lieutenant Test is stationed at Fort Leavenworth. He has been engaged the past three months or so in taking a special course at the Army School at Fort Leavenworth, preparing himself for a recent assignment to work with Militia organizations, and assist, so far as possible, in increasing the efficiency of the National Guard. He expects to devote the next two years to this work. Lieutenant Test not long ago was on Alaskan service, where he was engaged principally in building a telegraph line. Returning to the States, he was assigned to service with his regiment at San Antonio, and of late this was succeeded by his being ordered to Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. Richard H. Pratt, U.S.A., will be at 509 Hale street, Palo Alto, Cal., for several months.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 27th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 4, 1911.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Willis G. Mitchell, U.S.N., at Hudson Falls, N.Y., on July 15, 1911.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 30, 1911.

A son, Carson Perry Buck, was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick L. Buck, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 1, 1911.

A daughter, Helen Frederica Fowler, was born to the wife of Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in Washington on July 5, 1911.

A daughter, Elizabeth Worthington Marston, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., at Annapolis, Md., on July 27, 1911.

Lieut. W. T. MacMillan, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. MacMillan announce the birth of a son, Ladd MacMillan, July 18, 1911, at Fort Sam Houston.

Vice Admiral and Baroness Uryu, of the Yokosuka Dockyard, Japan, were entertained at luncheon by Comdr. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer at the Pleasanton Hotel, Yokohama, recently.

Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives, sailed for Europe Aug. 2, and expects to return the latter part of October, when he will head the campaign in favor of the Army canteen.

At the request of the State Department Capt. Constant Cordier, 26th U.S. Inf., who was on his way home from Lima, Peru, where he was military aid to the American Consul, has been ordered to duty for one month in Ecuador. The order was sent by cable.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Capt. Walter McLean, U.S.N., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ellis Bell Miller, U.S.M.C., of Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Ellis Bell Miller have lately arrived at Norfolk from the naval station, Culebra, Porto Rico.

Miss Eleanor Ewing, daughter of Major C. B. Ewing, U.S.A., retired, won the mixed doubles cup at the yearly tennis tournament at the Country Club, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Miss Ewing is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ewerts Johnson.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, wife of Capt. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., who has been at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the past year, has gone to Chicago, to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark., who are at the Kenwood Hotel for the summer.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. A. E. Williams, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who on Aug. 5 submitted to a surgical operation, is on the road to recovery. The attending surgeons have expressed the belief that the operation, which was eminently successful, will restore Mrs. Williams to perfect health.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Miller, of Sanford, Fla., parents of Dr. Oliver J. Miller, U.S.N., are spending the summer at Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Miller has been recently ordered to duty at the U.S. Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Miller returned on Monday to Dr. Miller's home on Ashland avenue from a most delightful lake trip to Detroit.

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., with Mrs. Dalton and their two young sons, Alexander and Franklin, arrived last week at Louisville, Ky., where they have taken a house. Captain Dalton, who was recently on duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Douglas, Utah, has been assigned to duty as assistant to Colonel Bingham, depot quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. Daniel Lawrence Braine, twenty-five years of age, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U.S.N., who disappeared from his grandmother's summer home at Glen Ridge, N.J., on July 29, and for whom a general alarm had been sent out to the police and hospitals, walked into the offices of the City Automobile Company, Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, New York city, Aug. 7, with his clothing all torn, and collapsed in the arms of Irving Braine, his brother. He did not remember where he had been, and a physician said that he had been suffering from an acute attack of aphasia, and that he would recover after he had had nourishment and rest.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, returning from Guantanamo, where he looked over sites for fortifications with Brigadier Generals Edwards and Crowder, visited Havana on Aug. 6, accompanied by Mrs. Stimson, and inspected the work on the Maine wreck. On Aug. 7 the Secretary called upon President Gomez, and in the evening the American party was dined by Secretary of State Sanguily and Governmental Secretary Machado. Secretary Stimson and his party sailed Aug. 8 for the United States on board the battleship North Carolina. The body of Lieutenant Merritt, the engineer officer of the Maine, was taken along. The flags of the Cabañas fortress and Morro Castle were at half-mast.

Brig. Gen. Owen J. Sweet, U.S.A., after quite fifty years of great and varied physical activity is still full of energy, and since his retirement less than two years ago has once more entered the field of activity of civil life. General Sweet is president of the Kern Meadows Land and Water Company, of Los Angeles, Cal. This company, says the Los Angeles Herald, was organized owing to the demand for good farming land, and is a combination of Los Angeles men for the handling of a tract of 10,000 acres in Kern county, chosen for its fertility of soil and its unusual water supply. It is located in the artesian belt northwest of Wasco. This section of country is noted for its alfalfa, dairying and stock raising.

"You may talk about the swiftness of the telegraph in transmitting messages if you choose," says the Mountain Eagle of Whitesburg, Ky., Aug. 3, 1911, "but here is an incident, a fact, which disproves it. Saturday morning, July 29, Capt. Mason M. Maxon, U.S.A., retired, at Cincinnati, Ohio, rushed a telegram over the Western Union to Whitesburg inquiring as to the condition of his sick son at this place. He waited patiently an hour or so for a reply, but none came. Seven hours after sending the telegram he boarded a train for Appalachia. Arriving there, he lit on a mule, and Sunday evening, July 30, rode into town one hour behind the time the telegram arrived. Had Captain Maxon left at the same time he sent the telegram he would have arrived six hours ahead of it. Captain Maxon left the state of Ohio, crossed the entire width of Kentucky, a portion of Tennessee and Virginia, then twenty-six miles aboard a slow mule across two big mountains back into Kentucky. The Captain is sixty-four, fresh as a new blown rose and almost able to beat the Western Union in covering distance."

Midshipman Lucius C. Dunn, U.S.N., and his bride arrived at New York Aug. 5 from England.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Richard Park, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Friday, July 28, 1911.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Graham, U.S.N., Aug. 9, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1911.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Josiah C. Minus, U.S.A., retired, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 3, 1911.

A daughter, Bertha Marion Rhoades, was born to the wife of Capt. A. L. Rhoades, Coast Art., U.S.A., on July 17, 1911.

Capt. John McA. Webster, U.S.A., will spend his leave at Island House, Mackinac Island, Mich. He will be there about four or five weeks.

A daughter, Marion Louise Guthrie, was born to the wife of Capt. W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 6, 1911.

Dr. and Mrs. William R. Dear, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are happy in the possession of a bouncing boy, born to Mrs. Dear at Baguio, Benguet, P.I., June 25, 1911.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., Mrs. Clover and Miss Clover were among the guests at a dinner given by Mrs. A. D. Ireland at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 4.

Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d U.S. Inf., with Mrs. Herr and baby, is at Dorset, Lake of Bays, Ontario, on a fishing and hunting trip, where they expect to stay some time.

Mrs. William B. Ladue and children, after spending six weeks at Summit, N.J., with Gen. and Mrs. Knight, are at Avon Inn, Avon-by-the-Sea, N.J., for the remainder of August.

Sailing from New York city for Europe Aug. 4 were Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell, Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N., and Capt. L. M. Gulick, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Gulick.

Major M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., recently appointed attending surgeon, Washington, D.C., to succeed Col. Guy L. Edie, has returned from a trip to Boston and Beverly, Mass.

Midshipman Chauncey A. Lucas, U.S.N., has been transferred to the U.S.S. Nashville, and his sister and her husband, Ensign H. H. Forgas, U.S.N., are on their way to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. John F. Parker, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Parker are spending some time at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. Parker recently returned from Samoa, where they have spent the past three years.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 8 selected P. H. Barry, of Greely, Neb., a member of the Board of Governors of the National Volunteers Soldiers' Home, to succeed the late Captain Palmer, of Omaha, Neb.

Gertrude E. and Paul B. Malone, jr., children of Capt. P. B. Malone, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., are stopping at the Leighton, Point Pleasant, N.J., with their grandmother, Mrs. A. J. Kerwin, of New York city, N.Y.

Miss Katherine Robinson, of Hammononton, N.J., has been a guest at Hotel Cape May, Cape May, N.J., for ten days. Miss Robinson, who is a relative of the late Comdr. J. B. Bernadon, was chaperoned by Mrs. William H. Gartley while there.

Med. Insp. James G. Field, U.S.N., Mrs. Field and their sister, Miss Field, of Dallas, Texas, are at the Hotel Del Procel, Chicago. They will remain there until the quarters they are to occupy are completed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, where Dr. Field is in command of the new hospital.

Major E. A. Root, U.S.A., has been granted three months' leave, and will sail, accompanied by Mrs. Root, from Montreal for England on the steamer Laurentic Aug. 19. They are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Edwards at 'Rhianoa,' Anglesey, and will motor with them through England, Scotland and Ireland. Their address will be care White Star Line, No. 1 Cockspur street, London, S.W., England.

Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., Superintendent of the New York City Ferries, is making a tour of one month through the New England states, with Mrs. Sears, in his new 30 horsepower Cadillac automobile. They were at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., last week, and at the Elton, Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday and Monday, en route to the Griswold, New London, Conn. They will return to New York city Sept. 1.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, of Wilmington, Del., has returned on the steamship Lapland from Antwerp, having been away for two months. He remarked, concerning the testimony of Theodore Roosevelt before the Stanley Investigating Committee on the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the U.S. Steel Corporation, that he believed the former President had been exactly right in that instance, but that it had been "a dangerous and a brave thing to do." "They'll get him some time," he added.

Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st U.S. Cav., late in command of troops on the Mexican border, arrived at Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 5, for a ten days' stay, prior to reporting for duty in Washington, where he has been detailed to the War College. "Col. and Mrs. Shunk, the latter having preceded her husband from his former station in Idaho by several months," says the Washington Post, "are daily participants in the chair parade, as well as frequent attendants at the numerous boardwalk shows, which comprise vaudeville performances, moving pictures, band concerts and exhibitions of trained animals, from fleas to seals."

An exceptionally pleasant reception was held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Olaf Schwarzkopf, 3d U.S. Cav. All the officers and ladies of the large post were invited, and they were all present, from General Duncan to the youngest Lieutenant. Major General Carter arrived later in the evening from the division camp. The quarters were nicely decorated with plants and flowers, and the 3d Cavalry band played the wedding march and Hungarian selections. Mrs. Schwarzkopf wore an embroidered Chinese gown, her hair beautified by a silver wreath and coronet. Many other ladies wore pretty summer gowns. Exceedingly good refreshments and punch were served by six young ladies, daughters of officers, and all was animation. That the hosts enjoy the esteem of the people of the post was shown by the many pretty and valuable silver souvenirs presented to them, the most costly among them being a solid silver vase, engraved with the dedication: "Presented to Dr. and Mrs. Olaf Schwarzkopf by the officers and ladies of the 3d Cavalry, July 31, 1911."



Pay Dir. Rufus Parks, U.S.N., and Mrs. Parks are spending the summer at North Hatley, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Cromwell are now at Gloucester, Mass., for a stay of several weeks.

A son, Frederick Reade Juenemann, was born to the wife of Capt. George F. Juenemann, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 4, 1911.

Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Forbes were registered at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, N.Y., during the past week.

Lieut. Col. John T. Knight, U.S.A., Mrs. Knight and Miss Alice Knight are spending the summer in the Virginia mountains, near Blacksburg, Va.

Miss Betty Galt, daughter of the late Commodore Galt, U.S.N., has joined her two brothers and her aunt, Miss Galt, at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va.

Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, of Washington, D.C., on their houseboat Arcadia at the Thousand Islands, Canada.

Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson is at Newport, where he will deliver a lecture before the Navy War College on the design of battleships from a technical standpoint.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Misses Meyer have taken a cottage at Isleboro, Dark Harbor, Me., for the month of August.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., will spend the month of August in the White Mountains, where General Sharpe will join her later in the month.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder, of Washington, D.C., and her daughter, Miss Pauline Magruder, and son, Lieut. Lloyd Burns Magruder, C.A.C., U.S.A., are spending several months at Rangeley Lakes, Me.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kuhn and Master Parker Kuhn, with Mrs. Kuhn's mother, Mrs. Richard Parker, are at Atlantic City, N.J., for a stay of several weeks.

President Taft on Aug. 8 sent to the Senate the following nominations: Army—Lieutenant colonel to be colonel, J. Walker Béné; major to be lieutenant colonel, Odus C. Horney. Navy—Commander to be captain, Frank K. Hill; lieutenant commander to be commander, George W. Laws.

Capt. John Sayre Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marshall are at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they will remain until Dec. 1. Captain Marshall is spending his time at the Army Medical Library and Museum doing some literary work, preparatory to publishing a professional text-book.

They have established at the University of Rochester, N.Y., what is called the "Carnegie Laboratory of Applied Science." Professor Emsberger, professor of mechanical engineering and head of this new work, and Captain Hinrichs, U.S.A., retired, assistant professor of applied mechanics, have already been added to the faculty to inaugurate this new course of studies. Other teachers will be provided as the work progresses. Ninety-five of the alumni of the University of Rochester are in the Army.

Mrs. E. L. Wadsworth (née Cameron), sister of Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Lieutenant Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., at present Attaché at the American Embassy at Tokio, Japan, who obtained a decree of divorce from Lieut. Alexander S. Wadsworth, jr., U.S.N., on July 5, 1911, at Reno, Nev., has announced her engagement to Allen Hemmingway Platt, of New York and New Haven, son of the late Charles Hemmingway Platt, formerly an official of the N.Y., N.H. and H.R.R. The marriage will take place in the fall, after which they intend to sail for Japan, where they will be the guests of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Burnett at the American Embassy, Tokio.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., has been temporarily detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, vice Major Gen. Arthur Murray, relieved on Aug. 10.

The transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco, Cal., at noon Aug. 5 for Manila, with the 142d Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Captain Hardin, Lieutenants Pendleton, Cocroft and Maddux, 113 enlisted men. The military passengers were: Colonels Bowen, 12th Inf., Arthur, Med. Corps; Lieutenant Colonels Morton, McCormick, I.G.; Majors Brown, 14th Cav., Kutz, Engrs., Stark, Wolfe, Field Med. Corps; Captains Bunker, 4th Field Art., Davis, 12th Inf., Goethe, 14th Cav., Briggs, Long, Q.M., Barlow, Phil. Scouts; Lieutenants Pratt, Coast Art. Corps, Austin, Cooper, Coburn, Med. Corps, Rich, 3d Inf., Shnyder, 2d, Van Natta, 8th Cav., Gordon, Phil. Scouts; Dental Surgeon Long; eight Army female nurses. Hawaiian recruits: 5th Cavalry, 28; band, 1st Field Artillery, 1; unassigned Coast Artillery, 16, and 34 casuals. Unassigned Philippine recruits: Infantry, 337; Cavalry, 134; Coast, 21; Field, 17; Engineers, 6, and twenty casuals.

Capt. Allen Walker, Phil. Scouts, who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Aug. 31, 1911, was born in Indiana Jan. 19, 1866, and is the holder of a medal of honor, which was awarded him for bravery on duty while serving as a private in Troop C, 3d Cavalry. While carrying despatches on the southwestern border of Texas on Dec. 31, 1891, he attacked a party of three armed mounted men who were violating the United States neutrality laws, and secured valuable documents for the U.S. Government. He enlisted in the 19th U.S. Infantry Aug. 20, 1884, and next served in the 5th Infantry as a private, and in the 3d, 7th and 5th Cavalry as private, farrier and saddler. He also served in the 18th Infantry from Jan. 10, 1900, to June 30, 1901, as private, corporal and sergeant. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts July 1, 1901. He became a captain in 1908. In the mutiny of the Philippine Constabulary at the post of Davao, P.I., on June 6, 1909, Captain Walker was slightly wounded.

First Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, Phil. Scouts, who has resigned, to take effect Aug. 31, 1911, is a son of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., retired, and a brother of Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., Inf., U.S.A., detailed to the Quartermaster's Department. Lieutenant Humphrey was born in California Jan. 10, 1884, and joined the Army as a private in Company G, 5th Infantry, Jan. 20, 1904. He also served as a private and sergeant in the 4th Infantry and general service

from January, 1904, until July, 1907, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1908.

Capt. Paul W. Beck, 18th U.S. Inf., on Aug. 5 mounted an aeroplane in College Park, Md., and flew to Washington, circled the Capitol dome, flew out to Fort Myer, Va., and then back to Washington, where he descended in Potomac Park.

Frank Bloom, the Jewish private at Fort Myer whose advancement to commissioned rank was the subject of a recent communication from President Taft rebuking the commanding officer at Fort Myer for alleged race discrimination, has been officially found qualified to enter the final competitive examination for promotion to second lieutenant, and with three others has been ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to take the prescribed examination.

That the Russian recruit does not receive the instruction he should to make him an intelligent soldier is shown by the description of the Russian soldiers' barrack life in the July Cavalry Journal by "an officer abroad." As a large part of the conscripts are from the peasant class and illiterate, this schooling is very elementary. The lessons consist in learning to answer, by heart and in unison, questions regarding military service. A standard question is: "Who are our enemies?" In one regiment this is the answer: "All who do not belong to our Holy Mother Church." In another, in answer to the same question, all reply together: "Our enemies are divided into two classes: First, the external enemies; second, the internal enemies." To the question, "Who are our external enemies?" they reply, "The Germans and the Gentlemen English." As to the internal enemies, the answer is, "First, the Jews; second, the Poles, and third, the students." The giving of the title of gentlemen to the English alone should not be lost upon the Teutonic gentlemen just across the border.

A correspondent says: "Somewhere lately I read that detachments at subposts could be mustered by telephone. I cannot find it in any regulations, and have the impression that I saw it in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Do you know whether there is anything like above in print anywhere?" This question was passed on by the Judge Advocate General in a number of cases which grew out of conditions in Alaska, where detachments at subposts could not reach the officers authorized to do the mustering. The J.A. General took the position that the spirit of the regulations should be carried out as far as possible, and that there was no objection to mustering men when their voices could be recognized over the telephone. If their voices could not be recognized over the telephone it would be necessary to wait until the mustering could be done in the usual way.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

#### S.O. AUG. 10, 1911, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, M.R.C., is ordered to go beyond sea, to take effect Aug. 23, 1911, and will proceed on that date to Fort Sheridan for duty.

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon, 28th Inf., is extended one month.

Capt. Harold P. Howard, Q.M., will proceed to Big Timber, Mont., for inspection and purchase of horses.

The retirement of Col. Garland N. Whistler, C.A.C., from active service Aug. 10, 1911, is announced.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, G.S.; Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C.; Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, I.G.; Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf.

Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., will proceed to Chicago and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, president of an Army retiring board, at such time as he may designate, for examination for board.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., about Sept. 15, 1911.

Capt. Edward Canfield, jr., C.A.C., is detailed as instructor at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe. He will proceed at proper time to Boston to take special course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, to begin Sept. 25, 1911.

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Hancock, Aug. 15, 1911, to Fort Monroe.

The following promotions of officers of the Field Artillery are announced:

Leonard C. Sparks from second lieutenant, 6th Field Artillery, to first lieutenant, July 1, 1911, assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

John L. Crane from second lieutenant, 5th Field Artillery, to first lieutenant, July 1, 1911, assigned to 5th Field Artillery.

Each of officers named will join station to which he may be assigned.

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 14, 1911, is granted Major Robert E. Callan, C.A.C.

Capt. Allen Smith, jr., 3d Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, to take effect Aug. 16, 1911, in place of Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C., heretofore relieved from such detail, to take effect Aug. 15, 1911.

First Lieut. Fulton C. C. Gardner, C.A.C., will proceed at proper time to Boston for purpose of taking a special course of instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, to begin about Sept. 25, 1911.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced: Arthur S. Conklin promoted from captain to major, July 7, 1911; Charles H. Patterson promoted from first lieutenant to captain, July 7, 1911. Each of officers named will remain on duty at his present station.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for extension of one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Paul W. Beck, 18th Inf.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 175, July 28, 1911, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., is revoked.

First Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, not later than Aug. 12 for duty as range officer.

Major Robert H. Rolf, Q.M., when his services shall no longer be required at San Antonio, will return to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty, and upon completion will stand relieved from duty at that place and will then proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty as quartermaster.

The following assignments of officers detailed in Quartermaster's Department are made: Capt. Harry S. Howland, 19th Inf., to take effect Sept. 28, will proceed on first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival will report by telegraph to A.G. of Army for further orders.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C., to take effect Aug. 30, will proceed at proper time to Boston, Mass., and report on that date to officer in charge of the Q.M.D.

Par. 43, S.O. 172, July 25, 1911, War D., relating to Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., is revoked.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, Q.M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Leave granted Capt. James M. Loud, 28th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave for ten days is granted Major William W. Reno, M.C. Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C., is removed from list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 10, and name of Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C., is placed thereon, to take effect Aug. 11.

Col. William H. Comegys, assistant paymaster general, upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect Sept. 10, 1911. Leave to and including Sept. 10 is granted Colonel Comegys.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 5, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 12th Cav., to be first lieutenant from July 29, 1911, vice Reagan, 15th Cav., detached from proper command.

Second Lieut. Joseph D. Park, 14th Cav., to be first lieutenant from July 29, 1911, vice Wheatley, 13th Cav., detached from proper command.

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th Cav., to be first lieutenant from July 29, 1911, vice Cathro, 2d Cav., detached from proper command.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from July 28, 1911, vice Hubbard, retired, July 27, 1911.

Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., to be major from July 29, 1911, vice Ferguson, detached from proper command.

Chaplain John E. Dailam, 12th Inf., to be chaplain with the rank of captain from July 14, 1911, after seven years' service in grade of first lieutenant.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

How Bernard McMurdo, of Virginia, to be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from Aug. 3, 1911.

#### G.O. 94, JULY 5, 1911, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes tables showing the relative ratings of companies of the Coast Artillery Corps in service practice during the target year 1910. Below we give extracts from the order, showing the first and second companies in each practice, with figure of merit.

Twelve-inch mortars, carriage model 1891. First practice: 78th, Fort Moultrie, 1st Lieut. W. H. Peek, 68.42; 87th and 167th, Fort Hancock, Capt. Lev. Coleman, 47.21. Second practice: 87th and 167th, Fort Hancock, Capt. Lev. Coleman, 85.43; 84th, Fort Hancock, Capt. A. G. Jenkins, 47.52.

Twelve-inch mortars, carriage model 1896. First practice: 38th and 65th, Fort Winfield Scott, Capt. J. B. Murphy, 91.07; 55th, Fort Mills, Capt. P. R. Ward, 79.98. Second practice: 31st, Fort Caswell, Capt. G. R. Hancock, 90; 20th, Fort Pickens, Capt. B. Douglas, 61.91.

Twelve-inch guns, barbette mount. First practice: 61st, Fort Baker, 2d Lieut. H. P. Councilman, 0; 30th, Fort Worden, 1st Lieut. J. E. Townes, jr., 0. Second practice: 61st, Fort Baker, 2d Lieut. H. P. Councilman, 202.26; 32d, Fort Baker, Capt. F. T. Thornton, 109.53.

Twelve-inch guns, disappearing mount. First practice: 69th, Fort Monroe, 1st Lieut. J. A. Mack, 219.11; 53d, Fort Hancock, Capt. G. T. Scott, 217.64. Second practice: 11th, Fort Mils, Capt. L. E. Bennett, 283.68; 70th, Fort Winfield Scott, 1st Lieut. M. S. Crissy, 157.10.

Ten-inch guns, barbette mount. First practice: 106th, Fort Worden, 1st Lieut. Le R. Bartlett, 98.45; 94th, Fort Flagler, 1st Lieut. J. C. Henderson, 55.79. Second practice: 106th, Fort Worden, 1st Lieut. Le R. Bartlett, 36.02; 94th, Fort Flagler, 1st Lieut. J. C. Henderson, 25.87.

Ten-inch guns, disappearing mount. First practice: 118th, Fort Monroe, Capt. E. G. Abbe, 196.85; 5th, Fort Williams, 1st Lieut. G. A. Wildrick, 190.19. Second practice: 86th, Fort Hancock, Capt. B. H. Kerfoot, 179.70; 18th, Fort Mills, Capt. C. L. Fisher, 168.07.

Eight-inch guns, disappearing mount. First practice: 52d, Fort Rodman, Capt. T. B. Ordway, 138.10; 11th, Fort Dade, Capt. A. G. Clarke, 80.27. Second practice: 4th, Fort Mansfield, 2d Lieut. E. K. Smith, 106.40; 52d, Fort Rodman, Capt. G. Ordway, 37.70.

Six-inch guns, barbette mount. First practice: 124th, Fort Andrews, 1st Lieut. A. Clark, 55.09; 169th, Fort Monroe, 1st Lieut. J. S. Pratt, 46.70. Second practice: 8th, Fort McKinley, Capt. J. R. Musgrave, 42.08; 169th, Fort Monroe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Baker, 33.46.

Six-inch guns, disappearing mount. (All carriages, model of 1903, except Battery Terrill, the latter model 1898.) First fort, 127.69; 57th, Fort Winfield Scott, 1st Lieut. A. H. Barkley, 127.69; 57th, Fort Winfield Scott, 1st Lieut. A. H. Barkley, 104.64. Second practice: 147th, Fort Winfield Scott, 1st Lieut. G. L. Wertebaker, 93.54; 83d, Fort Standish, Capt. F. S. Long, 65.65.

Five-inch guns. (All carriages barbette balanced pillar mounts, model 1896, except Battery Connell; the latter, pedestal mount, model 1903.) First practice: 165th, Fort Mansfield, 2d Lieut. J. P. Smith, 41.96; 138th, Fort Mansfield, 1st Lieut. E. Reynolds, 0. Second practice: 138th, Fort Mansfield, 1st Lieut. E. Reynolds, 43.89; 139th, Fort Mansfield, 1st Lieut. B. I. McKeany, 33.85.

Four and seven-tenths inch guns.—First practice: 120th, Fort Strong, 1st Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, 15.69; 127th, Fort Fremont, Capt. C. D. Winn, 14.66. Second practice: 127th, Fort Fremont, Capt. C. D. Winn, 43.29; 163d, Fort Pickens, 1st Lieut. A. J. Cooper, 32.26.

Four-inch guns. First practice: 9th, Fort Warren, 1st Lieut. P. J. Horton, 83.32. Second practice: 9th, Fort Warren, 1st Lieut. G. P. Hawes, jr., 73.13.

Three-inch guns, Driggs-Seabury mounts. First practice: 140th, Fort Howard, Capt. A. L. Fuller, 74.37; 142d, Fort Howard, Capt. P. P. Spurr, 62.27. Second practice: 140th, Fort Howard, Capt. A. L. Fuller, 92.56; 142d, Fort Howard, Capt. J. P. Spurr, 20.59.

Average figure of merit of first and second practice: 140th, Fort Howard, Capt. A. L. Fuller, 74.37; 142d, Fort Howard, Capt. P. P. Spurr, 62.27. Third practice: 84th, Fort Stevens, Capt. A. D. Raymond, 85.39; 140th, Fort Howard, 1st Lieut. H. W. Bunn, 29.90. Fourth practice: 34th, Fort Stevens, Capt. A. D. Raymond, 45.85; 140th, Fort Howard, 1st Lieut. H. W. Bunn, 36.

Three-inch guns, 1902 and 1903 models. First practice: 58th, Fort Wool, 1st Lieut. W. E. Donahue, 63.90; 129th, Fort Getty, Capt. H. J. Watson, 59.24. Second practice: 58th, Fort Wool, 1st Lieut. S. C. Cardwell, 168.91; 146th, Fort Wint, Capt. G. Robinson, 167.45.

Average figure of merit of first and second practices: 58th, Fort Wool, 1st Lieut. W. E. Donahue and S. C. Cardwell, 116.41; 146th, Fort Pickens, Capt. H. C. Merriam, 94.89. Third practice: 37th, Fort Lyon, Capt. E. D. A. Pearce, 156.90; 28th, Fort Pio Pico, 2d Lieut. C. A. Lohr, 139.47. Fourth practice: 135th, Fort Hancock, Capt. C. Power, 152.49; 95th, Fort Hancock, Capt. J. Prentice, 113.41.

Night practice. (Twelve-inch guns, disappearing mount.) First practice: 13th, Fort Mills, Capt. F. J. Miller, 98.26; 51st, Fort Mills, Capt. F. J. Miller, 44.21; 51st, Fort Mills, Capt. F. J. Miller, 21.02.

Three-inch guns (delayed 1909 practice): 54th, Fort Mills, 1st Lieut. L. D. Booth, 67.92.

Mine practice: 37th and 154th, Fort McKinley, Capt. E. D. A. Pearce; 156th, Fort Stark, Capt. R. B. McBride; 52d (det.), Fort Rodman, 1st Lieut. S. H. Guthrie; 129th, Fort Wetherill, Capt. H. J. Watson; 140th, Fort Du Pont, 1st Lieut. R. I. McKenney; 140th, Fort Howard, 1st Lieut. H. W. Bunn; 19th, Fort Caswell, Capt. H. L. Landers; 16th and 144th, Fort Moultrie, Capt. G. T. Perkins; 164th, Fort St. Philip, Capt. H. C. Merriam; 57th, 60th and 147th, Fort Winfield Scott, Capt. P. Q. Ashburn; 150th, Fort Ward, Capt. A. H. Sunderland; 146th, Fort Wint, Capt. G. Robinson—all 100.

Companies which did not hold practice (twelve-inch mortars, carriage model 1896): 80th, Fort Taylor, no second practice; 105th and 159th, Fort Ruger, no practice in 1910.

Companies which did not hold mine practice: 100th and 133d, Fort Terry; 72d, Fort Screven; 163d, Fort Pickens; 54th and 138th, Fort Mills.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 99, JULY 22, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 189, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 87, W.D., June 28, 1911, is further amended to read as follows: 189. The commander of a territorial division or depart-



ment commands all the military forces of the Government within its limits, whether of the line or staff, except in so far as exempted from his control by the Secretary of War. The Army War College, the Army Staff College, the Engineer School, the Coast Artillery School, the Army School of the Line, the Army Signal School, the Mounted Service School, the Army Field Engineer School, the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers and the School of Fire for Field Artillery in all that pertains to the courses of instruction or their separate organization and administration as schools, the U.S. Military Academy, the Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., the arsenals, the general depots of supply, the general service recruiting stations, general recruit depots, the U.S. Military Prison and any branch thereof, general hospitals, such permanent fortifications as may be in process of construction and officers employed on special duty under the Secretary of War are exempted from the control of such commanders; but in the matter of trials by courts-martial and in all other matters respecting the administration of military justice all persons subject to military law stationed within a territorial division remain, notwithstanding the exemptions of this regulation, under the jurisdiction of the division commander, to whom all charges for trial by general court-martial will be forwarded through the usual channels for appropriate action, and who shall have authority to issue the necessary orders required under the practice of courts-martial for the attendance of witnesses, or for the taking of depositions. No order will be issued by the commander of any territorial division or department in the United States for the travel of an enlisted man beyond the limits of such division or department, except as provided in the Army Regulations, unless such commander is specially authorized to do so by the Secretary of War.

The commander of any territorial division, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary of War, will give the necessary orders providing for the payment of troops at posts or places within the limits of his division that are excepted from his control by the Secretary of War, and will make arrangements to be made at arsenals, depots of the supply departments, general hospitals, general recruiting depots, the U.S. Military Prison or any branch thereof, or other place, with the exception of the U.S. Military Academy, at which officers and enlisted men are on duty within the limits of his division, at least one inspection each year and such other inspections as he may deem necessary or advisable. These inspections will be limited to matters pertaining strictly to discipline, sanitation, shelter, supply and equipment, and will not extend to matters pertaining strictly to recruiting, the professional administration of hospitals and the technical administration of depots of the supply departments, the details of ordnance or engineering work, prison regulations, or the purely technical features of the administration of these establishments. Reports of these inspections will be forwarded directly to the Adjutant General of the Army for the consideration of the Secretary of War. This regulation shall not be construed as increasing the control of division commanders over such exempted places, except as is necessary for the purposes of these inspections only.

When an emergency demands, all military men and matériel within the geographical limits of their commands come under the supervision of division and department commanders.

II. Par. 547, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

547. Proposals received prior to the time of opening will be securely kept. The officer whose duty it is to open them will decide when that time has arrived. No proposal received thereafter will be considered, except that when a proposal arrives by mail after the time fixed for the opening, but before the award is made, and it is clearly shown that the non-arrival of the award was due solely to delay in the mails for which the bidder was not responsible, such proposal will be received and considered.

By order of the Secretary of War: ARTHUR MURRAY, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 100, JULY 24, 1911, WAR DEPT. I. Publishes instructions in regard to the methods of making requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores.

II. Par. I, G.O. 8, War D., Jan. 12, 1911, is rescinded.

G.O. 101, JULY 25, 1911, WAR DEPT. I. Describes the portion of the area transferred for a reservoir site to the Government of Territory of Hawaii.

II. Describes the reservoir site.

III. Describes the boundaries of the military reservation of Fort Ruger, H.T.

G.O. 102, JULY 28, 1911, WAR DEPT. I.—Par. I, G.O. 13, W.D., Jan. 16, 1908; Par. I, G.O. 67, W.D., May 2, 1908; G.O. 16, W.D., Jan. 29, 1909; Par. II, G.O. 74, W.D., April 24, 1909; Par. I, G.O. 70, W.D., June 1, 1911, and Par. I, G.O. 93, W.D., July 3, 1911, are rescinded.

2. The allowance of officers who may be transferred to the unassigned list for artillery district staff duty under Par. 307, Army Regulations, will be as follows until further orders:

Artillery Districts.	Captains.	Lieutenants.
Portland	3	1
Portsmouth	—	1
Boston	3	1
New Bedford	—	1
Narragansett Bay	3	1
New London	3	1
Eastern Artillery District of New York	2	1
Southern Artillery District of New York	3	1
The Delaware	2	1
Baltimore	2	1
The Potomac	2	1
Chesapeake Bay	3	1
The Cape Fear	1	1
Charleston	2	1
Savannah	1	1
Key West	—	1
Tampa	—	2
Pensacola	2	1
Mobile	1	2
New Orleans	—	2
Galveston	—	2
San Diego	—	2
San Francisco	4	—
The Columbia	1	2
Puget Sound	3	1
Subic Bay	—	2
Manila Bay	3	1
Honolulu	1	1
Total	45	35

Lieutenants may be detailed in place of captains, provided the total number of officers assigned to artillery district staff duty is not exceeded in any district.

II.—Announces Fort San Jacinto, Texas, as the saluting station for the port of Galveston, Texas.

III.—G.O. 44, W.D., March 31, 1908, as amended by G.O. 64, W.D., April 28, 1908; by Par. I, G.O. 91, W.D., May 25, 1908, and by Par. I, G.O. 71, W.D., April 15, 1909, will govern all future joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises, in so far as applicable, with the following further amendments of Par. I, 2, 15, 35, 49, 78, 79, 88, 99 and 100 of G.O. 44, referred to above. [We omit the amendments.—Ed.]

G.O. 103, JULY 29, 1911, WAR DEPT. Amends G.O. 54, W.D., April 29, 1911, giving regulations for the examination and appointment of Army paymasters' clerks. Army paymasters' clerks will be appointed by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Paymaster General. A candidate for eligible appointment must be a citizen of the United States, physically sound and of good moral character, between twenty-one and thirty years of age, and no applicant will be designated who will not be eligible on the first day set for the examination, and whose application for examination has not been approved by the Paymaster General. Applications for designation will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, and will include a signed statement showing the date of birth of the candidate, whether he is married or single, and whether he is a citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization; but no candidate will be designated to take the examination until it becomes necessary to make an appointment. The orders give the rules and scope for the examination.

G.O. 104, JULY 31, 1911, WAR DEPT. I. 1. Sec. (f), Par. 33, page 38, Field Service Regulations, is amended by adding to the table in that section "1 field bakery."

2. Par. 6, 31, 34 and 236, Field Service Regulations, are

amended by omitting therefrom, where found, reference to "field bakery," "regimental bakery equipment" and "division field bakery."

3. Hereafter a field bakery will not normally form part of a division.

II. Par. III, G.O. 60, W.D., March 27, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

III. In order to carry out the provisions of Sec. 20 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, the President, exercising the discretion resting with him under the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, authorizes the addition of sixteen sergeants to each of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments of Infantry, and fifteen sergeants to the 5th Infantry, such additional sergeants to be assigned not more than two to a company, except that company from which a sergeant is detailed to duty with the Machine-gun Platoon, and to that company but one sergeant; the additional sergeants thus authorized shall be available exclusively for detail to duty in connection with the Organized Militia. The vacancies in the grade of sergeant created by this authorization shall be filled by regimental commanders by the appointment of enlisted men designated to them therefor by the Adjutant General of the Army.

III. Publishes a price list of articles of engineer property issued to organizations by the Engineer Department.

IV. G.O. 18, W.D., Jan. 31, 1910, is rescinded.

G.O. 105, AUG. 1, 1911, WAR DEPT. 1. Par. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 251, Manual for the Subsistence Department, are rescinded.

2. Amends Par. 265 and 343, Manual for the Subsistence Department, as to personnel and equipment of a field bakery.

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF GRADUATES U.S.M.A.

G.O. 106, AUG. 2, 1911, WAR DEPT. The appointments in the Army of the United States, to date from June 13, 1911, and the assignments to corps, regiments and other organizations of the following-named cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, are announced:

To be Second Lieutenants from June 13, 1911:

1. Cadet Philip Bracken Fleming.
2. Cadet John Wesley Stewart.
3. Cadet Joseph Cowles Mehahey.
4. Cadet Paul Sorg Reincke.
5. Cadet Raymond Albert Wheeler.

6. Cadet Curtis Hoppin Nance to 6th Field Artillery.
7. Cadet Freeman Wate Bowley to 1st Field Artillery.
8. Cadet John C. Beatty to 2d Field Artillery.
9. Cadet Charles Anderson Walker, jr., to 3d Field Artillery.
10. Cadet Bethel Wood Simpson to 3d Field Artillery.
11. Cadet Neil Graham Finch to 6th Field Artillery.

12. Cadet William Benjamin Hardigg attached to 169th Co.
13. Cadet Charles Adam Schimelfeng attached to 168th Co.
14. Cadet Charles Reuben Baxter attached to 166th Co.
15. Cadet Gustav Henry Franke attached to 118th Co.
16. Cadet Hubert Gregory Stanton assigned to 73d Co.
17. Cadet Harold Floyd Nichols assigned to 69th Co.
18. Cadet Franklin Kemble assigned to 58th Co.
19. Cadet Herbert Arthur Dargue assigned to 41st Co.
20. Cadet John Griffith Borton assigned to 35th Co.
21. Cadet James Blanchard Crawford assigned to 6th Co.
22. Cadet Robert W. Clark, jr., attached to 16th Co.
23. Cadet Robert Lincoln Gray attached to 168th Co.
24. Cadet John Louis Homer attached to 168th Co.
25. Cadet Robert Clyde Gildart attached to 118th Co.
26. Cadet George Derby Holland attached to 73d Co.
27. Cadet Joseph William McNeal attached to 69th Co.
28. Cadet Max Stanley Murray attached to the 58th Co.

29. Cadet John Everard Hatch to 2d Cavalry.
30. Cadet Alexander Day Surles to 15th Cavalry.
31. Cadet Philip James Kieffer to 4th Cavalry.
32. Cadet Karl Slaughter Bradford to 15th Cav.
33. Cadet Frederick Gilbreath to 14th Cavalry.
34. Cadet Harrison Henry Cooke Richards to 4th Cavalry.
35. Cadet Arthur Bayard Conard to 10th Cavalry.
36. Cadet Frank Hall Hicks to 8th Cavalry.
37. Cadet John Porter Lucas to 14th Cavalry.
38. Cadet Wilfrid Mason Blunt to 8th Cavalry.
39. Cadet James Craig Riddle Schenck to 6th Cavalry.
40. Cadet William Patrick Joseph O'Neill to 6th Cavalry.
41. Cadet Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian to 7th Cavalry.
42. Cadet Frank Lazelle Van Horn to 7th Cavalry.
43. Cadet Howell Marion Estes to 11th Cavalry.
44. Cadet John Furman Wall to 1st Cavalry.
45. Cadet Leo Gerald Heffernan to 5th Cavalry.
46. Cadet Edwin Noel Hardy to 8th Cavalry.

47. Cadet Harry Russell Kutz to 10th Infantry.
48. Cadet Thompson Lawrence to 5th Infantry.
49. Cadet Harry James Keeley to 3d Infantry.
50. Cadet Charles Philip Hall to 20th Infantry.
51. Cadet William Edmund Larned to 29th Infantry.
52. Cadet Alfred John Betts to 21st Infantry.
53. Cadet Charles Laurence Byrne to 23d Infantry.
54. Cadet George Richmond Hicks to 26th Infantry.
55. Cadet Haig Shekarian to 1st Infantry.
56. Cadet Charles See Floyd to 30th Infantry.
57. Cadet Benjamin Curtis Lockwood, jr., to 22d Infantry.
58. Cadet Carroll Armstrong Bagby to 16th Infantry.
59. Cadet Oliver Stelling McCreary to 16th Infantry.
60. Cadet Frederick Gilbert Dillman to 19th Infantry.
61. Cadet Gregory Hoisington to 14th Infantry.
62. Cadet Ziba Lloyd Drolinger to 16th Infantry.
63. Cadet Frank Butler Clay to 8th Infantry.
64. Cadet Jesse Amos Ladd to 1st Infantry.
65. Cadet Paul William Baade to 11th Infantry.
66. Cadet Joseph Laura Wier to 18th Infantry.
67. Cadet James Roy Newman Weaver to 15th Infantry.
68. Cadet Daniel Burr to 26th Infantry.
69. Cadet Emanuel Villard Heidt to 9th Infantry.
70. Cadet William H. H. Morris, jr., to 19th Infantry.
71. Cadet Sidney Herbert Foster to 2d Infantry.
72. Cadet Carl Fish McKinney to 8th Infantry.
73. Cadet Rocco Conkling Batson to 22d Infantry.
74. Cadet Allen Russell Kimball to 12th Infantry.
75. Cadet Ira Adelbert Rader to 19th Infantry.
76. Cadet Alvan Crosby Sandeford to 8th Infantry.
77. Cadet William Jay Calvert to 13th Infantry.
78. Cadet William Burrus McLaurin to 18th Infantry.
79. Cadet Kenneth Ebbecke Kexen to 24th Infantry.
80. Cadet David Hamilton Cowles to 15th Infantry.
81. Cadet Ira Thomas Wyche to 30th Infantry.
82. Cadet Arthur Clyde Evans to 17th Infantry.

The officers assigned to the Corps of Engineers will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers and will be assigned to stations and duties in further orders from the War Department.

The officers assigned to the cavalry, field artillery and infantry arms will be assigned to troops, batteries and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report such assignments by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army. Those assigned to regiments stationed in the United States and Alaska will report by letter to their respective regimental commanders for assignment to troops, batteries, companies and stations, and will proceed at the proper time to join the stations to which they may be assigned.

The officers assigned to organizations serving in the Philippine Islands will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, in time to embark on the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about Oct. 5, 1911, on which transport they will proceed to Manila or Honolulu en route to their respective stations in the Philippines Division or Hawaii. They will apply at once to the Quartermaster General of the Army for transportation on the transport specified.

The officers assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty with the companies to which they are assigned or attached.

The officers assigned, except those assigned to organizations serving in the Philippine Islands or Hawaii, are required to be within the continental limits of the United States on or before Sept. 13, 1911, and will start not later than that date for the respective places at which they are directed to report.

G.O. 4, AUG. 3, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

I.—G.O. 66, Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, Sept. 14, 1910, is revoked.

II.—Announces that on and after Sept. 1, 1911, the monthly

and quarterly requisition for subsistence stores and funds (Form 41) from posts will be mailed on the first day of the month, as per schedule given in the order.

Other paragraphs in the order relate to purchases and requisitions.

G.O. 5, AUG. 4, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

Under War Department instructions of Aug. 2, 1911, Forts Armistead and Carroll, Md., are announced as subposts of Fort Howard, Md., effective Aug. 15, 1911. The C.O., Fort Howard, will send to each of these posts a caretaker detachment of the strength and composition prescribed in Cir. 65, W.D., 1906, to relieve the detachments from Fort McHenry, Md., now at these posts.

By command of Major General Grant: GEORGE ANDREWS, Col., Adj. Gen.

G.C.M.O. 5, AUG. 3, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Monroe, Va., of which Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., was president, and Capt. Jacob M. Coward, C.A.C., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Roger B. Colton, C.A.C.

Charge I.—"Drunkness in a public place, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Colton, while wearing the uniform of his rank and corps, was found in such a condition of extreme drunkenness as to require physical assistance in order to reach his quarters, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service. This act and in the immediate vicinity of the Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, Va., June 16, 1911.

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Colton, while grossly drunk, entered uninvited a private automobile, and did refuse to leave when requested, necessitating his forcible removal therefrom. This on the public highway at Fort Monroe, Va., to the scandal and disgrace of the military service, June 16, 1911.

Plea.—To the specification, first charge: "Guilty, except the words 'to the scandal and disgrace of the military service'; to the excepted words 'not guilty'." To the first charge, guilty. To the specification, second charge: "Guilty, except the words 'uninvited' and 'refuse,' substituting for the latter word the word 'fail,' and except the words 'to the scandal and disgrace of the military service' to the excepted words 'not guilty,' and to the substituted word 'guilty'." To the second charge: "Not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War, but guilty of drunkenness in a public place, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Findings.—Of the specification, first charge, "guilty"; of the first charge, "guilty"; of the specification, second charge, "not guilty"; of the second charge, "not guilty."

Sentence.—"To be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority."

Major General Grant, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The sentence, though deemed inadequate and of doubtful efficacy by the reviewing authority, is reluctantly approved and will be duly executed. The reviewing authority regrets that an officer would so forget his respect for the uniform he wears as to be guilty of exhibiting himself in a drunken and disgraceful condition such as happened in this case. The accused, however, is given the opportunity by future good conduct to justify the confidence of the court that he will not again bring discredit upon the service by personal misconduct. Lieutenant Colton will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 14, JULY 28, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, the 142d Company, C.A.C., will embark on the Army transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1911.

G.O. 15, JULY 29, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

In order to comply with G.O. 74, W.D., June 6, 1911, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Western Division.

TASKER H. BLISS, Brigadier General, Commanding.

G.O. 16, JULY 29, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Western Division.

DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 17, JULY 31, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Announces that all field officers of the Army serving within the geographical limits of this division will be examined as to their physical condition and tested in riding or marching, and gives the necessary instructions.

G.O. 69, JULY 26, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The target practice season for the troops herein named is extended as follows:

For Cos. A, B, C and D and the Machine-gun Platoon, 18th Infantry, to Oct. 31, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Brush: IRA A. HAYNES, Adjutant General.

G.O. 70, JULY 26, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 6th Inf., having reported at these headquarters this date, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated July 25, is announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

DANIEL H. BRUSH, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 36, JUNE 19, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. Par. 323, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, is revoked.

II. Par. III, G.O. 23, Philippines Division, July 15, 1907, and G.O. 61, these headquarters, Dec. 14, 1908, are revoked.

Co. D, Hospital Corps, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will be abolished June 30, 1911, and after that date the personnel of that company will constitute Field Hospital No. 4, and Ambulance Company No. 4, with station at Fort William McKinley.

G.O. 37, JUNE 26, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

So much of G.O. 6, these headquarters, Jan. 27, 1911, and G.O. 31, these headquarters, May 12, 1911, as relates to Battery E, 2d Field Artillery, is amended so as to direct that battery to proceed to Manila and embark on the transport scheduled to sail July 14, 1911, for San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 38, JUNE 27, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that the period from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, 1911, as the target practice season for machine-gun organizations in this division. The practice will be held at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav., is designated as officer in charge of the practice, and instructions are given in the order for the practice.

G.O. 40, JUNE 30, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Cir. 37, Phil. Div., Oct. 14, 1908, relating to dating endorsements on negotiable instruments, and Par. 180, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, and Par. 121, G.O. 10, Phil. Div., Feb. 18, 1909, republishing the same, are rescinded.

G.O. 43, JUNE 16, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The 7th Company, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty at Dumaguete, Negros, and will proceed to Camp Connel, Samar, for station.

G.O. 45, JUNE 21, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

I. Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the Department, effective June 30, 1911, and will on July 1, 1911, comply with Par. 4, S.O. 141, headquarters Philippines Div., June 17, 1911.

II. Major William C. Cannon, Q.M., is relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department, effective June 30, 1911, and will comply with Par. 2, S.O. 63, C.S., these headquarters.

III. Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, acting judge advocate, is relieved from duty as judge advocate, ordnance officer, engineer officer and intelligence officer of the Department, effective June 30, 1911.

IV. Capt. August C. Nissen, paymaster, is relieved from duty as chief paymaster of the Department, effective June 30, 1911.

Captain Nissen will remain on duty, with station in Iloilo, until further orders.

V. G.O. 43, C.A., these headquarters, relieving the 7th Company, Philippine Scouts, from further duty at Dumaguete, Negros, is revoked.



## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt is relieved from his present duty and will return to his proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 10, 1911, and Brig. Gen. William W. Wooterspoon, U.S.A., is temporarily detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to meet an emergency, to take effect on the relief of Major General Murray. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, General Staff, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as inspector-instructor of the 1st Cavalry, Illinois N.G., during its practice march Aug. 18 to 28, 1911, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as inspector-instructor during the encampment of Troop D, Ohio National Guard, and then return to his proper station. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. Paul B. Malone, General Staff, will proceed not later than Aug. 10, 1911, to Pine Camp, N.Y., for duty in connection with the encampment of state troops at that place. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, G.S., will proceed without delay to Pine Plains, N.Y., for duty pertaining to the encampment of the Militia of New York at that place, and upon completion of this duty will return to proper station. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for one month and five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., about Aug. 15, 1911. (June 19, Phil. D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. (July 27, C. Div.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.G., and Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M., will proceed to Camden, N.J., on Aug. 9, 1911, for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon a test of a fire alarm system installed at the office of the Victor Talking Machine Company. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The sick leave granted Major William M. Coulling, Q.M., is extended one month. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Major William C. Cannon, Q.M., will, upon arrival in Manila, report to the depot Q.M. for duty as assistant in his office, with station Manila. (June 28, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed to New York city for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon all water transportation under jurisdiction of the Quartermaster's Department, with a view to increased economy and efficiency in its operation and maintenance. (Aug. 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 183, Aug. 7, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M., is revoked. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Mitchell, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will be discharged from the Army post by purchase. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John G. Dwyer will be relieved further duty with chief Q.M., Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, and sent to Fort Riley for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson will be relieved further duty with chief Q.M., Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, and sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clifford Martin, now at Watertown, S.D., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Aug. 5, 1911. (July 27, C. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Le Roy D. Barr will be relieved about Aug. 15, 1911, from duty with the chief Q.M., the Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, and sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, who will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Major Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, will report in person to Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., at such time as he may designate for examination. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave from Aug. 10 to and including Dec. 9, 1911, is granted him. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Albert Lobits will be relieved about Sept. 20, 1911, from further duty in the office of the purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Henry Guth. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Herman Coffman, now at Sumner, Ill., on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O., Fort Crook, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Luther Jorleson, who will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James M. Clifton, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Oct. 5, 1911, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 118, W.D. May 20, 1911, as amended by Par. 12, S.O. 172, W.D. July 25, 1911, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff, is further amended so as to direct that upon completion of the work required at Fort Sill, Okla., he will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., thence to the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of installing ovens at these places. Upon completion of the work at Fort Leavenworth, Sergeant Goff will be sent to Fort Barrancas for the purpose of installing an oven at that post. Upon completion of this duty he will be returned to his proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 21, 1911, is granted Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich. (July 29, D. Lakes.)

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., now at Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed as instructor of the sanitary troops at the camp at Nevada, Mo., Aug. 20, 1911. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty. (June 17, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty, relieving Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., who will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., from duty at Columbus Barracks Oct. 1, 1911, to New York city for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Alex D. Parce, M.C., now at Iloilo, Panay, is relieved duty in Department of the Visayas, and will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (June 17, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., will report to the chief surgeon of the division on July 1, 1911, for duty as assistant in his office and sanitary inspector, with station in Manila. (June 17, Phil. D.)

Upon the discontinuance of the offices of chief surgeons of departments, effective July 1, 1911, Col. Charles Richard, M.C., will be assigned to duty as attending surgeon at headquarters, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Mindanao, pending his return to the United States; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., will report to the C.O., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (June 17, Phil. D.)

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., now in Manila, is relieved further duty in the Department of the Visayas and will report to the commanding general, Dept. Luzon, Manila, for duty. (June 17, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Morrison C. Stayer, M.C., Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty as surgeon of the transport Buford, upon arrival of that vessel in this port about July 2, 1911, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Rozier C. Bayly, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will report to the chief surgeon of the division for instructions. (June 24, Phil. D.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, M.C., from duty at Fort D. A. Russell to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for assignment

to duty to command Ambulance Company No. 3. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Michigan, Aug. 9 to 18, 1911. (July 31, C. Div.)

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., is detailed inspector-instructor of the Militia of Michigan, while in camp Aug. 9 to 18, 1911, at Fort Huron, Mich. (July 31, C. Div.)

Leave for one month, to apply for one month's extension, is granted Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., to take effect Aug. 1, 1911. (July 19, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Alexander D. Parce, M.C., will be relieved from duty at these headquarters on the date of sailing of the first available government transportation to Camp Overton, Mindanao. (June 29, D.V.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 25, 1911, is granted Major Willard F. Truby, M.C. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Oct. 12, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Kerr, M.C. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. John W. Meehan, M.R.C., will proceed at once to Fort Porter, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Aug. 2, E. Div.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 126, May 31, 1911, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Marion S. Lombard, M.R.C., from active duty in that corps upon the completion of the duty assigned to him at the target range at Ashland, Neb., is revoked. Lieutenant Lombard, when his services shall no longer be needed at the target range, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 21, c.s., these headquarters, directing 1st Lieut. Charles E. Brown, M.R.C., to proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., to relieve 1st Lieut. John S. Kerr, M.R.C., for temporary duty is revoked. (Aug. 2, E. Div.)

First Lieut. John R. Bradley, M.R.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to the Philippine Islands via San Francisco. (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., will proceed to Makar, Mindanao, for duty. (June 10, D. Mindanao.)

First Lieut. Isaac W. Brewer, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Herbert H. Smith, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Fred L. Pattison, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ruffin B. Jacks, H.C., will be relieved duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, about July 20, 1911, and sent to division hospital, Manila, for duty with the board for the study of tropical diseases, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John M. Corson, H.C., who will proceed to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (June 23, Phil. D.)

Upon the discontinuance of the office of the chief surgeon of this department, Sergt. 1st Class Henry Aicklen, H.C., now on duty therein, will be sent to Cuartel de España, Manila, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Daniel W. Robinson, H.C., who upon being thus relieved, will be sent to Camp Treadwell, Pampanga, for duty. (June 20, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred L. Pattison, H.C., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, and will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (June 16, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edgar T. Hitch, office of chief surgeon, Dept. Luzon, Manila, to office of chief surgeon, Phil. D., Manila. (June 19, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles D. Barnaby, H.C., when his services are no longer needed with the Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, will be sent to Fort Michie, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovelly, Jr., H.C., who will be sent to Manila on the first available transport for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick J. Heazlit, H.C., when his services are no longer needed with the Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, and from there to Schofield Barracks, H.T., on the first available transport for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Charles E. Morton, paymaster, is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Missouri during its encampment at St. Louis, Mo., from Aug. 20 to 27, and as instructor in rifle firing Aug. 28 to 30, 1911. (July 31, C. Div.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., July 6, 1911, is extended one month. (Aug. 5, War D.)

The detail of Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., on July 20, 1911, as a member of the joint board of officers of the Army and of the Navy appointed in Par. 29, S.O. 265, Nov. 13, 1909, W.D., for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal, is announced. (Aug. 4, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Leave for seven days is granted Major Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Gardner, Fort Barrancas, will be sent to Fort Strong, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Patrick Cronin, who will be sent to Fort Barrancas for duty. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William S. Ring, now on temporary duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is assigned to permanent duty at that post to relieve Ord. Sergt. Patrick McCue. Sergeant McCue, upon relief, will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. William Mitchell, S.C. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, S.C., is extended seven days. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps, will close the Signal Corps office at Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 7, E. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul M. Lange, H.C., now in Washington, will return to his proper station. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Dennis J. Bowe, upon arrival at Fort Lawton from Alaska, will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles D. Reeves, S.G., Fort Leavenworth, will be discharged from the Army by the commanding, Army Service Schools, by purchase. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Isaac Hamilton and Sergt. Marcus J. Wright, Signal Corps, are relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 7, E. Div.)

Master Signal Electrician Earl S. Schofield, S.C., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty with Co. I, Signal Corps. (July 31, W. Div.)

Master Sig. Electr. Edwin Northstrom, upon arrival at Little Rock, Wash., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for twenty days is granted to Capt. John D. L. Hartman, adjutant, 1st Cav., Camp Sequoia, Cal. (July 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty-seven days is granted 1st Lieut. James J. O'Hara, 1st Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn. (July 26, D. Lakes.)

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for one month and twenty days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. John Pullman, 2d Cav., when his services can be spared by his commanding officer. (June 27, Phil. D.)

Leave is granted to 1st Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 2d Cav., upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., for a period that added to such leave as may be granted to him under Par. 99, Regulations U.S.M.A., will not exceed three months. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Sergt. Frank C. Olsen, Troop H, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 7, War D.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL.

First Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., will proceed at

the proper time to the camp of the Militia of Colorado, near Morrison, and accompany the Cavalry Squadron, Colorado N.G., on its practice march beginning about Sept. 12, 1911. (July 31, C. Div.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for one month, about Aug. 1, 1911, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 4th Cav., camp at Fabens, Texas. (July 27, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, about July 25, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Dickey, 4th Cav. (July 24, D.T.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 10, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav. (July 28, D.T.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted Capt. David H. Biddle, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., about Aug. 1, 1911. (July 25, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Hasson, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (July 21, D. Cal.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 6th Cav., Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Manila for duty in military information division. (June 19, Phil. D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (July 31, C. Div.)

1st Lieut. John S. Young, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley for the purpose of taking the course in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks. (Aug. 4, War D.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav., San Antonio, Texas, is extended one month. (Aug. 8, War D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

First Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 12th Cav., from duty at San Antonio to join proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The leave heretofore granted Capt. William P. Moffet, 12th Cav., is further extended one month. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., will proceed to St. Louis and Nevada, Mo., for duty pertaining to the inspection and instruction of Troops A and B, Missouri National Guard, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

G.O. 13, JUNE 26, 1911, HDQRS. 14TH CAVALRY, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I.

An experimental system of cost-accounting is hereby established for the regiment, to go into effect July 1, 1911. It will be inaugurated as follows:

## Ordnance Supplies.

1. A book will be kept in each troop, known as the Ordnance Cost Account.

2. The post ordnance officer will figure the money value of each invoice of supplies. The invoice will be quoted as a voucher for the charge and the entry will be numbered the same as the voucher to the ordnance return.

3. Whenever an article is dropped as charged on pay rolls an entry will be made on the credit side of the account. The abstract of charges on the pay rolls will be quoted as a voucher for the credit taken. When the article is replaced it will be charged as usual.

4. In case defective property, or property broken in transit, is received or property is lost in transit and charged against an organization, the charge will stand until the articles are declared defective, broken or lost in transit by a survey officer or inspector, when credit will be taken by the organization.

## Quartermaster's Supplies.

1. A book will be kept in each organization and known as the Quartermaster Cost Account.

2. The post quartermaster will furnish each organization with an issue slip for each drawing of supplies. These slips will be numbered consecutively for each organization and will show the cost of the articles issued. The receiving organization will enter only the total cost in the cost account and will quote the number of the issue slip as a voucher for the charge.

3. Whenever an article is charged to an enlisted man who, through carelessness, lost, damaged or destroyed it, the organization will take credit for it. When the article is replaced a charge will be made against the organization.

4. In case defective property, or property broken in transit, is received or property is lost in transit, it will be charged against the organization. When declared defective, broken or lost in transit by a survey officer or inspector credit will be taken.

## Troop and Regimental Reports.

1. At the end of each quarter the cost account kept as above directed will be totaled and reported to the Adjutant on forms furnished from the office for the purpose.

2. The reports, when consolidated by the Adjutant, will be published in orders for the information of all concerned. Defects that may develop in this system can be corrected from time to time.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Gresham:  
THURMAN H. BANE, 2d Lieut. S.Q.M.C.S., 14th Cav., Acting Adjutant of the Regiment.

First Sergt. August Leesch, Troop L, 14th Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (June 25, Phil. D.)

The following officers, 14th Cav., promoted first lieutenant and assigned to the regiment by cablegram from the A.G. of the Army, June 21, 1911, are assigned to troops as follows: First Lieut. Norman H. Davis, to Troop H; 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson, to Troop F.

First Sergt. Martin Bohn, Troop E, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, about Aug. 26, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Harding, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula. (July 27, W. Div.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of Troops A and B, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Vermont N.G., during their encampment near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 17-26, 1911. (Aug. 2, E. Div.)

## CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, Cavalry, having been relieved as aid to Major Gen. William H. Carter, General Staff, will resume his duties in Washington. (Aug. 8, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art., relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 1st Field Art., is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., to take effect Sept. 25, 1911, and will then proceed to San Francisco, to sail on the transport leaving about Oct. 5, 1911, for Honolulu and join his regiment. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 167, July 19, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. Brooke Payne, 3d Field Art., is revoked. Captain Payne will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1911, for Manila for duty with battalion of 2d Field Artillery. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 5, E. Div.)

Leave two months to Major Charles P. Sumnerall, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 5, E. Div.)

## 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., relieved from station at Fort Leavenworth, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then join that portion of the 5th Field Artillery stationed at Fort Snelling. (Aug. 4, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF COAST ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., will repair to Washington for conference with the Chief of



well, N.C., about Aug. 10, 1911, for the purpose of observing the coast defense exercises of the Coast Artillery Reserves of North Carolina, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Levett, Me., about Aug. 15, 1911, for the purpose of observing the coast defense exercises of the Coast Artillery Reserves of New York. (Aug. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., is assigned to the 34th Company, C.A.C., and will proceed by the transport to sail about Aug. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and thence to join his company. (June 20, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Cook Joseph Hoff, 98th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, C.A.C. (detailed commissary), is assigned to the 20th Co., to take effect Sept. 3, 1911, and will then join that company. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 170, July 22, 1911, W.D., relating to Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C., is revoked. Captain Morgan, detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Sept. 3, 1911, will report in person on that date to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, for duty as an assistant in his office. Captain Morgan, after so reporting, will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty to take a course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, and upon the completion of this duty will return to proper station. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Capt. Henry C. McCarum, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to New York city for duty, to relieve Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## INFANTRY.

### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Major Tredwell W. Moore, 1st Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, relieving Capt. Walter S. McBroom, Infantry. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Sergt. John E. Humphreys, Co. F, 1st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 3, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (July 31, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., from further duty at Fort George Wright, Wash., upon arrival at that post of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., and will return to proper station, Vancouver Barracks. (July 27, D. Columbia.)

### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Leave for two months and twenty-one days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. James L. Frink, 3d Inf., upon completion of topographical survey work upon which at present engaged. (June 27, Phil. D.)

### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Leave for two months and twenty days, on account of exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Ben W. Field, 6th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about July 15, 1911. (June 27, Phil. D.)

### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for one month, about July 30, 1911, is granted Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (July 25, D. Cal.)

### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf., is detailed as intelligence officer at these headquarters, effective June 30, 1911. (June 20, D.V.)

Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf., is detailed to command the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, effective June 30, 1911, relieving Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, A.J.A. (June 20, D.V.)

### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for two months is granted Major Henry T. Ferguson, 10th Inf., after his arrival in the United States. (Aug. 5, War D.)

### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf., is relieved from further duty on recruiting service, and will join his regiment. (Aug. 7, War D.)

### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 12th Inf., about July 14, 1911. (June 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and twelve days, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf., about July 15, 1911. (June 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf., about July 1, 1911. (June 21, Phil. D.)

### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, with the understanding that he sail with his regiment for the Philippines. (July 31, C. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 4, War D.)

### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Charles B. Clark, 14th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. Captain Clark will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty as assistant to Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, commissary, in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. Upon the relief of Captain Stopford from detail in the Subsistence Department Captain Clark will assume the duties of commissary and officer in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks at the Presidio, relieving Captain Stopford of those duties. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, from Aug. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan, 14th Inf., Fort William H. Harrison, Mont. (July 24, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Edward R. Stone, 14th Inf., Fort Lincoln. (July 19, D. Lakes.)

### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 22, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, for the purpose of participating in rifle matches. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Chief Musician Wesley King, band, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 8, War D.)

### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 16th Inf., will report in person to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate for examination. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., was on July 24 assigned to Co. M, of the regiment.

First Lieuts. Robert L. Weeks and Joseph F. Ware, 16th Inf., were on July 22 transferred to unassigned, 16th Inf., assigned to Co. D, of the regiment.

Capt. George E. Ball, 16th Inf., unassigned, was on July 3 assigned to Co. C, 16th Inf., Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell, 16th Inf., transferred to unassigned.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. West, 16th Inf., Fort Gibbon. (July 25, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Davis for duty. (July 25, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty. (July 24, D. Columbia.)

By direction of the President, Par. 5, S.O. 181, Aug. 4, 1911, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 16th Inf., is revoked, and 1st Lieutenant Lawton will report in person to Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Aug. 9, War D.)

Pvt. William H. Coleman, Co. H, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Sergt. Carl Schomburg, Co. B, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 4, War D.)

### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave for one month, about July 4, 1911, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit Manila, is granted Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th Inf. (June 24, D.V.)

### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 31, granted Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf. (July 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his station, Fort Shafter. (July 27, W. Div.)

### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Inf., is further extended one month. (July 27, C. Div.)

First Lieut. William S. Neely, 22d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. (Aug. 5, War D.)

### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave for one month, upon the completion of his duty with the national matches, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf. (Aug. 8, War D.)

### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Max A. Elser, 25th Inf., upon his assignment to a regiment as a first lieutenant. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The name of Capt. John B. Sanford, 25th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers from Sept. 2, 1911, and the name of Capt. Walter S. McBroom, Infantry, is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 1, 1911. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., from further duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (July 27, D. Columbia.)

### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for twenty days, about July 18, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf., Fort Brady. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. John E. Green, 26th Inf., is granted Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (July 15, D. Lakes.)

### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (July 19, D. Mich.)

### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Aug. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 28th Inf., upon the completion of his duty at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo., for duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Wyoming. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Leave for three months, upon his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is granted 2d Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th Inf. (Aug. 9, War D.)

### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

The leave for three months granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, jr., 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 7, E. Div.)

### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

Leave for three months, about Aug. 1, is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 29, W. Div.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty and his name is taken off the list of detached officers to date from Sept. 2, 1911, vice Capt. J. B. Sanford, 25th Inf., who is placed on list of detached officers. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Capt. John E. Green, Infantry, is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of the 9th Infantry, Militia of Ohio, at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 4-11, 1911. (Aug. 3, E. Div.)

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Infantry, is relieved from duty as inspector and instructor of the 9th Infantry, Militia of Ohio, and is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of the 8th Infantry, Militia of Ohio, during encampment at Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 2-9, 1911. (Aug. 2, E. Div.)

Leave for one month in extension of the sick leave granted him is granted Col. William C. Butler, Inf. (July 27, D.T.)

First Lieut. George E. Kumpe, Infantry, having relinquished unexpired portion of his leave, is assigned to temporary duty in office of the chief signal officer of the division, with station in San Francisco. (July 31, W. Div.)

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, Inf., is assigned to the 13th Infantry, to take effect Sept. 2, 1911, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Albert Youngloft, P.S., now sick at Carcar, Cebu, will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for admission to hospital for treatment. (June 28, D.V.)

Capt. Robert E. Brooks, P.S., now at Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Dumaguete, Negros, and join company for duty. (June 29, D.V.)

Second Lieut. John A. Sterling, P.S., will proceed to Camp Hay, Samar, for duty, relieving 3d Lieut. Frederick H. Mann, P.S., who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty. (June 20, D.V.)

First Lieut. Orin L. Houser, P.S., unassigned (recently promoted), will report to C.O., Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for temporary duty, awaiting assignment. (June 21, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Joseph E. M. Jones, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about July 15, 1911. (June 16, Phil. D.)

Capt. Joseph W. Blanchard, P.S., is relieved from duty at Camp Gregg, and will join his company. (June 23, Phil. D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Par. 60, S.O. 152, June 30, 1911, and Par. 15, S.O. 155, July 5, 1911, War D., relating to Major Charles P. George, retired, are revoked. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Major Edwin T. Cole, retired, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Major Charles N. Barney, retired, with his consent, is assigned to active duty. Major Barney is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to El Paso, Texas, relieving 1st Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, retired, who will proceed to 880 South State street, Chicago, Ill., and enter upon recruiting duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, retired. Lieutenant Kenney will enter upon duty at 505 South State street, Chicago, Ill., relieving Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf., from duty at that station and in charge of the district and from further duty on recruiting service. Captain Kemper will join his regiment. (Aug. 7, War D.)

The leave granted Major Henry A. Barber, U.S.A., retired, military attaché, is extended one month. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Members, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Col. George F. Chase, I.G.; Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C.; Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry Beauwies, M.C. Recorder, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav. (Aug. 7, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Frank Baker, Capt. Wilford J. Hawkins and Capt. David C. Seagrave, O.D., is appointed to meet at the office of the inspector of ordnance, U.S. Army, Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1911, for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of Par. 86, Army Regulations, in the case of Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept. deceased. (Aug. 7, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C.; Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., and Capt. Henry J. Nichols, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, at the call of the president thereof, for the physical examination of candidates to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Aug. 5, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G.; Col. John Biddle, G.S.; Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, G.S.; Major Walter H. Gordon, I.G., and Major Edward A. Kregier, J.A., is appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, at the call of the senior member for the purpose of considering and making recommendations concerning the distribution of the clerical and messengers provided for headquarters of divisions and departments and posts commanded by general officers and for the office of the Chief of Staff. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Sept. 1, 1911, at the places designated for the purpose of conducting examinations of applicants for employment as acting dental surgeons, U.S.A., as may be invited by the Surgeon General of the Army to appear before the boards:

Fort Slocum, N.Y., Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., and 1st Lieut. S. Davis Boak and Edwin F. Tignor, dental surgeons.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. George L. Mason and Julien R. Bernheim, dental surgeons.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Major Deane C. Howard, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. Hugh G. Voorhies and John A. McAlister, jr., dental surgeons.

Fort Logan, Colo., Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. Clarence E. Landerdale and Franklin F. Wing, dental surgeons.

Fort McDowell, Cal., Major William H. Brooks, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. John H. Hess and William H. Chambers, dental surgeons. (Aug. 8, War D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington from time to time, at the call of the president, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members—Major Gen. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, C.G., Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Keane, M.C., and Major Frederick F. Russell, M.C., recorder, Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (Aug. 7, War D.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered:

First Lieut. George Garity from the 2d Cavalry to the 3d Cavalry.

First Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell from the 3d Cavalry to the 2d Cavalry. Lieutenant Mitchell will, upon expiration of leave, join proper station. (Aug. 7, War D.)

## EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following enlisted men have been found qualified to enter the final competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Those who are not now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to report there before Aug. 30, 1911, for the purpose indicated, the examination to be conducted by a board to be convened at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1, 1911: Pvt. Frank Bloom, Battery F, 3d Field Art.; Sergt. Robert Currier Brady, Troop G, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Edward L. Hoffman, Co. B, 11th Inf.; Sergt. Casper B. Rucker, Co. K, 6th Inf. (Aug. 5, War D.)

## MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

Each of the following officers, now on duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to his proper station for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to the place designated after his name for duty as inspector-instructor of the Militia:

Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., Charleston, W. Va.

Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., Denver, Colo.

First Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., Frankfort, Ky.

First Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th Inf., Honolulu, Hawaii.

First Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf.; Baton Rouge, La.

First Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf., Bismarck, N.D.

First Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., Helena, Mont.

First Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf., Salt Lake City, Utah.

First Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf., Phoenix, Ariz.

First Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., Montgomery, Ala.

First Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 10th Inf., Little Rock, Ark.

First Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 30th Inf., Dover, Del.

First Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 22d Inf., Pierre, S.D. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers are relieved from duty with the 11th Cavalry and upon the expiration of any leave granted them and will join their respective stations: Col. Matthias W. Day, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William C. Brown, Cavalry; Major Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav. (Aug. 7, War D.)

Batt. Sergt. Major Jesse E. Haggard, General Service, Infantry, recruit depot, Fort McDowell, is transferred as private to the Signal Corps. He will be sent to Fort Omaha for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Bowen, 20th Inf., and Howard R. Smyer, 8th Cav., having been detailed to enter the Army Signal School, Aug. 15, 1911, will proceed on the transport to sail about July 15, 1911, to San Francisco. (June 19, Phil. D.)

Each of the following officers, now on temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, will return to his proper station: 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supple, 29th Inf., Charles M. Blackford, 18th Inf., Charles A. Thuis, 23d Inf., and Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Frederic O. Test, 22d Inf., and Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf. (Aug. 9, War D.)

## PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

### From San Francisco, Cal.

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Manila about	Due at Manila about	Due at Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan . . . Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan . . . . . Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Thomas . . . . . Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	13
Sherman . . . . . Nov. 5	Nov. 14	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	12
Logan . . . . . Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1, '12	14

### From Manila, P.I.

Transport.	Leave Manila about	Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Due at Lay days at S.F.
Buford . . . . . July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	Aug. 12	32
Sherman . . . . . Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	Sept. 12	23
Logan . . . . . Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	23
Sheridan . . . . . Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	Nov. 12	23
Thomas . . . . . Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	Dec. 13	23
Logan . . . . . Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, '12	Jan. 12, '12	24



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the peep and notch sights, the blurred effect being plainly noticeable in the camera prints. In taking the pictures the camera was focused in turn upon the rear sight, the front sight, and the bull's-eye.

The War Department is very much provoked at the delay in building the motor wagon designed by Capt. A. E. Williams, of the Q.M. Dept. This is the vehicle which, as described some time ago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is to take the place of the Army mule in the wagon train. If it is a success it will be able to go wherever troops can march, and dispense with mule transportation entirely. If the Detroit firm to which the contract for building wagons for experimental purposes does not deliver the motor wagon promptly the contract will be let to a New York firm.

An increase of approximately one thousand men in the strength of the Army will be suggested in the next report of the Secretary of War. The approximate strength of the Army, including the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts, will then be 89,000. The increase will be made largely to relieve the Infantry from details which are depleting its organization. It is possible that part of the troops now authorized for recruiting duty may be included in the increase for the Infantry.

The total amount of excavation in the construction of the Panama Canal for July, 1911, was 2,518,982 cubic yards, against 2,646,442 yards in the preceding month. The concrete in July was 129,727 cubic yards, against 104,914 yards in June.

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**REPRESENTATIVE HAY'S MISTAKE.**

In our issue of July 29, page 1450, we offered some suggestions on the subject of the impropriety of the attempt made by Mr. Hay, of the House Military Committee, to obtain direct expressions of opinion on the subject of the period of enlistment from officers of the Army without having these transmitted in the usual way through official channels, or presented in a hearing before a committee of Congress. We regret to find that our well intended remarks have been received in an unkindly spirit by the honorable member. But anything may be excused to a Congressman compelled to occupy the hot season at Washington in an attempt to perfect legislation under the present mixed condition of affairs in Congress, and who is thus kept in a constant state of mental irritation. We can have no harsh feeling toward the excellent representative from Virginia, now entering upon his eighth term in Congress, because in some published remarks he has indulged in harsh language at our expense. When Congress adjourns, and Mr. Hay finds himself back in Virginia, seated on a shady piazza, with his mouth on the hither end of a julep straw, he will think more kindly of his fellows, even of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

There is a verse in Gay's "Fable of the Mastiffs" which may serve to explain, in part, why Mr. Hay's letter asking opinions as to the proper term of enlistment has subjected officers receiving it to embarrassment. Gay says:

"Those who in quarrels interpose  
Must often wipe a bloody nose."

There are, unfortunately, two opinions in the War Department itself as to the proper length of enlistment, one party contending for five years and the other asking for three. One of the parties to the dispute, as we have reason to believe, is seeking to involve officers in this controversy by means of the innocent and obliging Mr. Hay, and to the disadvantage of such officers. Under these circumstances, and aside altogether from the well established proprieties of the case, is it not best for officers to keep well within the requirements of the Regulations, which provide (A.R. 1910, Par. 5) that "efforts to influence legislation affecting the Army, or to procure personal favor or consideration, should never be made except through regular military channels; the adoption of any other method by any officer or enlisted man will be noted in the military record of those concerned?"

It will be observed that this includes all officers, and not merely those covered by the terms of the Executive Order of Nov. 26, 1909, published in W.D. Circular No. 82. That order was simply intended to define more exactly the requirements of the Regulation which applies to all officers for the special benefit of officers stationed in Washington, and the neglect to specify others can hardly be considered to have the effect of repealing Par. 5, A.R.

The regulation is simply an application to the Army of a sound rule which applies to every department of the Government; to every properly organized institution of business, manufacture or finance; that is, that the opinions of subordinates on matters concerning the institution of which they form a part should be expressed only through their superior officers. We shall have confusion worse confounded if the chairmen of the several committees of the House find themselves at liberty to go over the heads of the President and his various Cabinet officers to ascertain the opinion of their subordinates as to the wisdom of Executive and departmental policies, or even of the policies of Congress itself.

Of course, if an officer is summoned to Washington to instruct a committee of Congress on some matter, he will be expected to attend, incidentally drawing mileage and expenses; but in such case he will have to apply to his military superiors for permission to leave his post, even though it be in response to the behest of a Congressional committee. Answering letters from an individual member of Congress is quite a different matter, and the suggestion that an officer can be punished for not answering is too obviously absurd to require reply. Contact with the third rail of an electric road may be deadly, but if the rail is not connected with the battery it is as harmless as any other piece of cold iron. Equally ineffective is the action of a Congressman, when such action does not represent in an orderly and proper method the will of Congress.

Such officers as may think proper to answer Mr. Hay's circular letter will forward their answers in the usual way, through the War Department, and we understand that an order will be issued instructing them to do so.

On account of the nature of their service, it is, as we asserted, "wholly improper" to send inquiries or summon officers before a Congressional committee through



any other than military channels. If the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs had been allowed to pursue his method without interference he would establish a dangerous precedent. It is true that the reply to the questions he has submitted relative to enlistment period would not result in any special injury to the Military Establishment, but if officers are allowed to answer one question other than through the War Department there is no reason why they should not respond to requests for any information. For instance, some Congressmen might write to the commander of Fort Monroe for a description and the location of the submarine mines and any other secrets of military importance, and, according to Chairman Hay's position, he should forward them to Congress without even consulting his superior officers, much less sending his communication through the War Department. In fact, it would be impossible for the War Department to keep any of its plans from the general public if any member of Congress or chairman of a committee, or even a clerk with a Congressional frank, could write to an officer who happened to be in possession of secret information. As far as that is concerned, a member of Congress might obtain such information from a non-commissioned officer, or even a private.

We did not consider the legal phase of Chairman Hay's questions, nor attempt to discuss the advisability of officers answering the questions asked, simply giving our opinions, which are those of the Army officers, as to Mr. Hay's method of securing information. Officers do not object to expressing their views, and no one, as far as can be learned at the War Department, objects to Chairman Hay securing an expression from the Army in regard to the question of the enlistment term. It is only desired that the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee should not confine his efforts in this direction solely to a list prepared by an officer in the War Department who is known to advocate a five-year enlistment period.

Congress should not be influenced by personal interests or prejudiced views in dealing with this important question. It is one of far-reaching importance, and one that has much to do with the great problem of national defense. Before Congress should take a million annually out of the pockets of the enlisted men, as it has been asserted in the hearings the increase in the enlistment period will do, it should be shown that a great benefit will accrue to the Army and the country. It should appear that this indirect amendment to the Pay bill will not lower the standard in the enlisted personnel, as well as do a great injustice to the men behind the guns, before any legislation carrying out Chairman Hay's ideas should be passed by Congress.

If the enlisted man of the American Army draws a higher pay than the soldier of any other country in the world, it is to be remembered that the standard of living in every walk of life is higher in this country than in any other, and there is too much patriotism among taxpayers to ask that the Army be reduced to the European level. Mr. Hay appears to be troubled by the fear that this paper may be under the control of a "coterie," because it differs with him in opinion. As he does not give the names of the coterie, we supply the omission. This coterie is composed of the Law, the Army Regulations, the Customs of the Service and a clear and ever-constant appreciation of the difference between a military organization and a mob. It is difficult to make the ordinary civilian understand that military methods are those approved by unnumbered centuries of experience as best for securing co-operative action. An attempt to apply the loose methods of civil life to the Army is destructive of its efficiency. Officers are fully aware of the limitations military law and custom put upon their liberty of action, if Mr. Hay is not, and they comprehend, as he appears incapable of doing, the necessity for such limitation.

#### RESULTS OF TEXAS MOBILIZATION.

Major Gen. William H. Carter has returned to the War Department from command of the Maneuver Division in Texas, where he has been for the past five months. General Carter is very enthusiastic over the results of the mobilization, and declares that the experience of the Army in Texas is worth many times the cost. It is the first occasion during a quarter of a century that the Army has had an opportunity to bring together a division composed of all arms and to work out the various theories which have been evolved during the times of peace. The team work of the division has been perfectly satisfactory, and it is thought now that the experience obtained will enable the Department to base its future plans on a model division, which will then only need to be multiplied to create field armies. It was not anticipated that the employment of Infantry and Cavalry would develop anything specially new in the Service; but the experience with the regiments of Artillery, which are comparatively new organizations in our Service, has enabled them to participate in the division and to become practically acquainted with the part they are to play in future wars. The staff and supply departments generally gave very satisfactory service. While some staff service presents more noticeable features than others, it was the general belief in the division that the modern American field bakery and the lines of communication maintained by the Signal Corps solved two of the problems which have in the past given considerable concern. Altogether, General Carter thinks

that the five months spent in Texas by the Maneuver Division has been a splendid experience for the Army.

Advocates of Cavalry reorganization express themselves as very much encouraged by the results of the experiments at Leon Springs, Texas, with the 11th Regiment. It is insisted by the reorganizers that their contentions that the present organization is not only faulty but weak, has been fully demonstrated in these experiments. Later similar experiments will be conducted by other regiments. It is proposed by the advocates of reorganization to give as many of the Cavalry officers as possible an opportunity to witness the effect of the proposed changes on the Cavalry in actual service.

The 11th Cavalry for the purpose of experiment was divided into six large troops, each of ninety-six men in rank. It was kept constantly in double rank prepared to make a charge without the least change in its formation. Squadrons were eliminated, and maneuver exercises were conducted as a regimental entity of six troops. There were no detachments of squadrons, as provided for by the present drill regulations. In maneuvering and handling the regiment the officers followed the principle of our present squad formation. This, it is claimed, will make it possible to form regiments of three, four, five or six troops. It will not be necessary, according to the opinion of the officers who conducted the experiment, to make very many changes in Cavalry regulations to adapt them to the new organization. They can be fitted to the new organizations by being simplified, as it is claimed the present regimental formations greatly complicate the regulations.

It is claimed that the work of handling the regiments with the new formation was greatly facilitated, although the new formations were entirely new to the commanding officers. In the opinion of the officers favoring the change it was demonstrated that the regiment could fight better on foot, charge with more dash and in every way be better prepared to meet the enemy in the new formation. It is stated with great emphasis by the officers that the regiment could maneuver in half the space, that a given number of men could be placed at a given point and mounted and dismounted in less time than with the present organization. One of the strongest points of the new organization, it is asserted, was that it is always in double rank ready to charge.

It is generally agreed that the reserve or depot troops are a very desirable feature of the new organization. In the new organization it is planned to keep the regiments, as far as possible, constant at a war strength.

Serious consideration is being given by members of the General Staff to a plan by which promotions in the Army will be based more on efficiency reports than on examinations. This would be in line with the developments in all educational institutions, including West Point. Such a scheme is now effective in the Navy, and is proving highly satisfactory. For some time there has been a feeling among officers in the Army who have given the subject attention that the results in examinations for promotions do not always, and in fact, rarely, show the qualifications of an officer for service. Some of the most efficient officers are barely able to pass a promotion examination. Instances have been known where experts in a particular branch have been hardly able to pass in the study in which they are most proficient. On the other hand, officers who are not particularly brilliant obtain the highest marks in examination. This is accomplished by the system of boning, which is generally indulged in by officers previous to examination. Too often the standing in examination of a candidate for promotion depends almost entirely upon the time which he has available for a special preparation, rather than his fitness for the Service. It is not thought that it is practicable to do away entirely with examinations, but rather to minimize their importance in promoting officers. This, it is urged, could be done by a system of monthly efficiency reports. The only objection that has been raised to such reports is that they would be apt to increase the paper work of the Army at a time when an effort is being made to decrease it. This objection is answered by the suggestion that a good system of promotion is of such importance that the extra paper work incident to it should not prevent its installation. Besides, it is thought that these reports can be kept on very small cards with a comparative small amount of labor. A committee of the General Staff is now revising the system of efficiency reports, and it may recommend a feature which will have a very important bearing upon promotions.

Contrary to published announcements, the Navy Department has not yet fully determined to use oil as fuel in the battleships authorized by the last appropriation bill. Those in authority are convinced that the efficiency of battleships can be increased greatly by the use of oil, but before the Navy decides to make this radical change in the plans of the new ships the subject will be gone into most thoroughly by elaborate experiments, which are now in progress. Conservative officers in the Navy of high rank have raised a number of objections to the exclusive use of oil in battleships. They admit that as an auxiliary fuel it is a success, but they are inclined to doubt the claim of those who advocate its use that oil is as safe as coal. To determine this question to an absolute certainty experiments

are being conducted by the Navy Department. The advocates of oil are confident that all doubt of the availability of oil in this respect can be removed. If oil is used it will be necessary to strengthen the armor of battleships at places where coal acts as a protection to the machinery. This can be done without increasing the weight of ships, as oil occupies much less space and is lighter than coal. Until the oil experiments are completed it will be impossible to adopt the final plans for the new ships.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., was relieved from duty on the General Staff Aug. 10, to assume command of the Western Division. It was planned originally to keep General Murray on special duty with the General Staff until some time this fall, but on account of the decision to create a Department of Hawaii and to place the Canal Zone under the Western Division it was found necessary to send him to his new post at an earlier date. Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon will be detailed to temporary duty at the War Department to take care of the special work which General Murray was expected to take up after his relief as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff. The Hawaiian Department will be created immediately, while the Panama Department will be arranged for later. When the Panama Zone, with its immense fortifications, is attached to the Western Division it will give General Murray the largest and one of the most important commands in the Army. He will be called upon not only to settle a number of vexing military questions relative to Hawaii, but to organize the troops and arrange the posts in the new Department of Panama. The Western Division will have one more department than any of the other territorial divisions of the Army. It will probably contain, next to the Philippines Division, more troops than any other territorial unit. Genuine regret at the departure of General Murray from Washington is expressed not only in Army, but in Congressional circles. The General has a host of friends on Capitol Hill, who do not wish to see him leave Washington. He has taken a prominent part in the development of our coast defenses as Chief of Coast Artillery, and, although he generally went to the Capitol for large appropriations for the Army, he was always a welcome visitor in the Appropriation and Military Committees. Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, will especially feel the loss of his counsel in the General Staff.

Contrary to the general impression throughout the Service, no change is to be made in the uniform which is not covered by orders already issued. The new general order will be a sort of codification of the old orders. In addition, there will be issued a table of occasions at which the different styles of uniform are to be worn. The most important action to be taken by the Department is the issue of standard and model suits of the different styles of uniform to different division headquarters. Great care is being taken by the officers of the Q.M. Department in planning the patterns and selecting the materials for the standard samples. Attention is being given not only to the general style, make and character of the goods to be used, but the smallest detail of the insignia of rank, the lining and facing are being worked out with great care. This accounts for the delay in publishing the new general order and the table of occasions. The new woolen cloth to be used as standard is being given a roof test. For thirty days samples of cloth have been kept on the roof, exposed to rain and all the weather tests, in order to determine the qualities for the service.

Among the suggestions for the solution of the personnel problem in the Navy is that for the passage of legislation which would create such a gratuity discharge pay system as is now in effect in the British navy. A member of the Committee on Naval Affairs who has been giving some study not only to the printed hearings and communications from the Navy Department, but to the regulations of other navies, is very favorably impressed with the British navy personnel laws. Especially does he think that the gratuity discharge system of the British navy offers a good remedy for the defects in our personnel laws. The officer accepting such gratuity would be obligated to return to the Service in the event of war, keeping in touch with the Navy Department and advising it of any change in his address, so that he could be called out when needed. This arrangement would create a sort of reserve list, and it is possible that such officers would carry the title of U.S.N. Reserve, instead of being on the retired list. The suggestion is made that this might be a more desirable status for younger officers than to be classed with those who have been retired for age or disability.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, in G.O. 105, July 31, 1911, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, calls attention to the articles of the Navy Regulations and to an order of Sept. 15, 1900, relating to the proper observance of the Sabbath day in the naval service. By the terms of this order ship and crew inspections are discontinued on Sunday, and no work is to be done that does not appear to be necessary for the efficiency of the Service. The principal reason for the new order, it appears, is that some officers are understood to have coaled ship on Sunday when it did not appear absolutely necessary.



## ADMIRAL TOGO'S VISIT.

On Aug. 5 Admiral Togo went down the Potomac in the Mayflower to Mount Vernon, and laid a wreath upon the tomb of Washington. On Aug. 7 he was the guest of the Naval Academy. After luncheon with Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Academy, the Admiral inspected the grounds and buildings. The only class in attendance being the plebes, it fell upon them to greet the distinguished visitor with enthusiasm. The dinner to Admiral Togo at the White House was preceded by a very busy day, comprising formal calls upon the Secretary of State and the Acting Secretary of the Navy, who returned the calls. Many Navy officers visited the Admiral in his apartments to renew an acquaintance with him which began when Admiral Sperry's ship visited Japan. Early in the afternoon the Count paid his first visit to the White House, being received by the President in the Blue Room. At the reception following the Presidential dinner all the Army and Navy officers on duty in and around Washington appeared in full dress, their uniforms adding brilliancy to the scene. Admiral Togo visited the halls of Congress on Aug. 8. Both Houses took a recess to allow the members to shake hands with the victor in the battle of the Sea of Japan. When the Count entered the hall of the chamber of the House he was greeted with cheers.

During the day the Admiral inspected the Washington Navy Yard. This visit to the yard gave the local reporters an opportunity. If the Admiral reads our papers he must smile when he finds that he was "unfeignedly amazed" when he gazed upon a 14-inch gun and looked through the glistening rifled barrel of fifty-odd feet. The difference between a 13-inch and a 14-inch is so tremendous that it is a wonder the Admiral did not collapse with surprise, even though he had seen the largest guns in the navies of the Old World. The Admiral went to Arlington Cemetery and laid a wreath upon the tomb of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, whom he met when the Battleship Fleet visited Japan in 1908. After the Admiral had bowed in front of the grave and uttered an almost inaudible prayer, Capt. T. M. Potts, U.S.N., grasped him by the hand and said: "I wish to thank you in behalf of the officers of the U.S. Navy for the tribute you paid to one of the best beloved officers of the American Navy."

An attempt was made by interviewers to induce Admiral Togo to commit himself as to arbitration, but all he would say was: "President Taft has done a great deal toward promoting the happiness of the people of the entire world by his efforts to advance the movement for arbitration as a substitute for war. I think, nevertheless, that the nations of the world will continue to increase their naval armaments." Admiral Togo is to be entertained by General Grant at luncheon on Governors Island on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 12:30 p.m. A reception in Corbin Hall will follow the lunch at two o'clock. Admiral Count Togo on Aug. 10 inspected the battleships Utah and Arkansas, which are being built by the New York Shipbuilding Company on the Delaware River. In the slip next to the American ships he saw the Morena, the large battleship which is being built for the Argentine government. She has a displacement of 28,000 tons.

## TEXAS MANEUVER BRIGADE.

Upon the arrival of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., Aug. 7, from Texas, orders were issued by Major General Wood, Chief of Staff, abolishing the division organization and reducing it to a brigade. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, who was left in command, was ordered to proceed to the headquarters of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago to assume command, and Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, commanding the Department of Texas, was placed in temporary command of the created brigade. The reduction in the number of troops at San Antonio has caused the abandonment of the original plans of the War Department to rotate various major generals in tours of duty in the camp.

Orders that were received with a great deal of pleasure were those from General Carter on Aug. 1, directing that the battalion of the 3d Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston go into quarters at the Cavalry barracks.

First Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Art. Corps, son of Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, commander of the department, arrived at San Antonio Aug. 1 from the West, to remain three weeks, visiting his father and the family. He has just been relieved from recruiting duty at Angel Island, Cal., and is now on his way to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

The 11th Cavalry was inspected by Col. James Parker July 31 at the drill ground north of their camp. The inspection was followed by a drill in double rank. The regiment made a fine showing.

Capt. Herbert A. White, who has been regimental adjutant for the past two years, left July 31 for duty at the Army War College, in Washington. Capt. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., succeeds Captain White as adjutant.

The Engineer detachment that has been surveying Landa's Park returned to San Antonio Aug. 1, and again went into camp at West End. The detachment has been under command of Capt. E. D. Peck. The report of the survey will show there are twenty-five square miles of camping ground available at New Braunfels, which is more than sufficient for a division, and also that the water supply is more than adequate to take care of a division. The water is reported to be of excellent quality, and will meet any of the requirements demanded by the medical officers of the Army.

Major James E. Normoyle, who has been the depot quartermaster of the division, left Aug. 1 for his new station, St. Louis. As depot quartermaster he is succeeded in the division by Major A. W. Yates. "During his term of duty in the Maneuver Division," says the San Antonio Express, "he has had much arduous toil, as it was he who handled for the greater part the transportation matters as far as they pertained to railroads and the supply matters."

Capt. George S. Simonds, adjutant of the 22d Inf., telephoned post headquarters Aug. 1 that the Infantry column marching to Austin had reached Landa Station in good shape. The Infantry was joined there by a troop of the 3d Cavalry and a battery of the 3d Field Artillery. They arrived at Landa's Park, New Braunfels, Aug. 2.

Major Sedgwick Rice, recently assigned to the 3d Cavalry, left St. Paul Aug. 1 on his way to San

Antonio to join his regiment. He will be joined by Mrs. Rice later in the year.

A great many officers of the camp were at the Sunset depot on the night of Aug. 3 to see General Carter off. General Hoyt was there, as were the officers of the 17th Infantry and their band and the field officers of a number of regiments. When General Carter was stepping out of an automobile at the depot the band played "Hail to the Chief." A half dozen other selections, including "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home," were played.

The military wagon train from Fort Sam Houston to accompany the regiment of Texas Militiamen from Taylor on the hike to Camp Mabry Aug. 7 arrived in Taylor Aug. 5. The train was in charge of Lieut. James L. Muir, of the 22d Inf. Camp was immediately made in the Taylor baseball park. The wagon train consists of twenty-two escort wagons, ninety-six mules, three horses, two ambulances and thirty-three drivers and teamsters. Battery A, of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery, and Troop I, 3d U.S. Cavalry, from Fort Sam Houston, also marched with the column.

## NO MORE ARMY TYPHOID.

The rapid advance in Army camp sanitation and the value of vaccination are strikingly set forth by a comparison of the typhoid incidence of the maneuver camp with that of the 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, which was organized in Jacksonville, Fla., and remained there until October, 1898, some of the regiments leaving camp in September. This division was not conspicuously fortunate in its typhoid record for the Spanish-American War, and is selected because of the close familiarity of its condition of service to those of the Maneuver Division. The two divisions were located in nearly the same latitude and for about the same length of time, and each had a good site and an artesian water supply of unimpeachable purity. While the period in camp of the 2d Division, 7th Corps, was later in the year, the number of men involved is larger for the Maneuver Division.

While there were no deaths in the Maneuver Division from typhoid, 245 were reported in the Jacksonville Division. Only one case of sickness from typhoid fever was reported in the Maneuver Division, and that was a private of the Hospital Corps who had not completed his immunization, having taken only two doses. This case was such a mild one that really the Maneuver Division should be given a clear record. In the Jacksonville Division 2,693 typhoid cases were reported, which was an excellent record for the Spanish-American War.

At the time that the maneuver camp was being kept free from typhoid fever forty-nine cases, with nineteen deaths, were reported as occurring in the city of San Antonio. It is doubtful whether this record has ever been equaled in any army or any city of over 12,000.

The following tables give the comparison in detail:

Cases of typhoid fever, Deaths					
Regiments.	Mean strength.	Certain.	probable.	Deaths from typhoid fever.	Deaths from all diseases.
2d Illinois .....	1,095	253	841	18	22
1st North Carolina..	1,164	147	227	16	20
2d New Jersey .....	1,153	185	318	29	32
1st Wisconsin .....	1,282	209	811	46	48
50th Iowa .....	1,097	164	253	33	33
9th Illinois .....	1,288	153	248	18	28
2d Virginia .....	1,220	105	152	17	20
4th Virginia .....	1,274	155	281	21	28
49th Iowa .....	1,236	378	612	50	50
Total .....	10,759	1,729	2,693	248	281

1911.—Table showing for the organizations composing the Maneuver Division at San Antonio, Texas, the morbidity and mortality from typhoid fever (March 10 to July 10, 1911).

Organization.	Mean strength, June.	Cases of typhoid fever.	Deaths from typhoid fever.	Deaths from all diseases.
11th Infantry .....	924	1	—	2
15th Infantry .....	969	—	—	—
18th Infantry .....	1,022	—	—	—
13th Infantry .....	929	—	—	—
22d Infantry .....	1,033	—	—	1
10th Infantry .....	1,016	—	—	—
17th Infantry .....	953	—	—	—
28th Infantry .....	950	—	—	2
3d Field Artillery .....	847	—	—	1
4th Field Artillery .....	741	—	—	1
Engineer Battalion .....	536	—	—	—
Signal Corps .....	197	—	—	—
9th Cavalry .....	743	—	—	3
11th Cavalry .....	1,143	—	—	1
Sanitary troops .....	606	—	—	—
Total .....	12,659	1	0	11

Sanitarians of the U.S. Army who obtained these splendid results during the Texas maneuvers will be interested in a health record just announced in the French army. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., now in Paris, informs us that, between April 21 and June 25, of the 13,000 men campaigning in eastern Morocco not one died of disease, and that, too, although the temperature was exceedingly high. The morbidity was much below the normal. Dr. Béchard, director of the service of sanitation in the Oran Division, was greatly pleased by this wonderful showing. With Drs. Chantemesse and Vincent, Dr. Béchard has been interested in anti-typhoid vaccination tests in Morocco.

## AVIATION NOTES.

The 500-mile figure for continuous aeroplane flight was almost reached on Aug. 9, when Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, flying over a measured distance of about sixty-two miles, covered 800 kilometers, or 496 miles, without a stop. The time consumed was seven hours and fifty-six minutes, or 476 minutes, the average speed thus being more than a mile a minute. The heat was so great that, despite the speed, thermometers in the machine recorded 120 degrees. The previous non-stop flight was that of Lorian, 436 miles.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Emperor William, aeroplanes will take part for the first time in German maneuvers in the movements which are to take place near Altona, beginning Aug. 26. After the failure of the military dirigibles to yield tangible results, the Kaiser desired that as many German aviators as possible should volunteer for maneuver flying.

One of the most striking successes in wireless aeroplane telegraphy was that achieved on Aug. 29, when Captain of Engineers Brenot and Sublieutenant Ménard, of the French army, from an altitude of 1,500 feet,

near Rambouillet, communicated without wires with the Eiffel Tower at a distance of thirty-one miles. A biplane was used in the test. The wireless outfit weighed twenty-one kilos, or about forty pounds, and the two aviators about 300 pounds. The spark which created the ether waves was produced by apparatus actuated by the motor of the aeroplane. There was an arrangement by which the antennae could be rolled up and unrolled at will.

The 1st and the 6th French Army Corps, which will hold their maneuvers in the north of France this year, will each have a dirigible balloon. Each of these, as well as the 7th Corps, will have a dozen aviators. This announcement of the War Department shows the rapid strides that military aviation is making in France.

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Assistant Comptroller L. P. Mitchell decides that he is entitled to \$373.33, due for increase of pay under the Mills decision, while exercising a command above his rank, and \$63.64 reimbursement for losses during the San Francisco earthquake.

In the case of Chief Gunner Edward Beakes, U.S.N., retired, it is held that if the retired rate of pay of a gunner of his length of service is greater than that he would receive as a chief gunner he is entitled to such pay, instead of that of his present rank.

It is held that Lieut. W. E. Madden, J.G., U.S.N., is entitled to pay of his grade from the date of his appointment, and not from the date of his confirmation, which came four days later, a difference of \$4.03.

Henry Dobbs, Q.M., second class, U.S.N., enlisted at St. Louis and re-enlisted at Cavite. When he re-enlisted for the second time he asked for travel pay from St. Louis, his place of original enlistment, but the Comptroller decides that he is only entitled to travel pay from the place of his last enlistment, which in this case is the place of his discharge.

In the case of Albert J. Brackett it is held that service in the Volunteer force in the Mexican War does not count for longevity in the service of a Regular officer, for the reason that it was not service in the Army of the United States within the meaning of the law.

The Comptroller is of opinion that where extra expense is incurred in transporting the remains of a deceased enlisted man of the Navy it should be included in the \$35 to be deducted from the six months' gratuity allowed his designated beneficiary. The transportation charges are regarded as an incident of the interment, for which the \$35 is to provide.

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., paid \$450 for a horse, which he took to Cuba with him when ordered to duty there. The horse died of pneumonia, contracted, it is supposed, while on the boat crossing the Gulf of Mexico. After a consideration of the law and legal decisions relating to the case, the Comptroller says: "Under the Act of March 3, 1885, the liability of the Government is limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in line of duty." The language—such articles of personal property as is reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for an officer or soldier while in quarters engaged in the public service, in line of duty—would seem to relate primarily to personal effects, that is, such tangible property as is worn or carried about the person, but would include such articles of personal property belonging to the officer or soldier as the Secretary of War in his discretion should decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters engaged in the public service, in the line of duty. We speak of articles of merchandise, articles of clothing, articles of equipment, etc., but I do not think we would speak of a horse as an article. In view of the authorities cited and for reasons already stated I am of opinion and so decide that the class of private property belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service to which the Act of March 3, 1885, relates does not include horses belonging to officers in the military service, and that under the law the accounting officers of the Treasury are without jurisdiction to receive, consider, or audit a claim made by an officer in the military service for the loss by him of a horse in such service, and any decision by this office in conflict with the views herein expressed is overruled."

Sergt. Ernest A. Higgins, 97th Co., C.A.C., was transferred as sergeant to the 5th Infantry. In answer to an inquiry from the A.G., the J.A. General advises "that it is not necessary to issue new warrants to non-commissioned officers who are transferred without change of grade from one arm of the Service to another." This is in line with the decision of the Chief of Staff in 1905, that no new warrant is required for a non-commissioned officer transferred from one regiment to another of the same arm.

## MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, in a General Order dated Aug. 8, announces the election of the following general officers, at the sixth triennial convention, held at Hartford, Conn., on May 18 and 19, 1911:

Commander-general, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.Y.; secretary-general, Major David Banks, N.Y.; treasurer-general, Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, Pa.; registrar-general, Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Conn.; chaplain-general, Capt. and Chaplain Henry A. F. Hoyt, Pa.; surgeon-general, Capt. C. E. Locke, Colo.; deputy secretary-general, Capt. B. H. Dally, Wis.; deputy treasurer-general, Col. O. D. Clark, Vt.; historian-general, Capt. and Chaplain Edward H. Smith, Wis.; recorder-general, Lieut. Guy A. Boyle, Ind. Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., having declined the election as J.A. general, the vacancy will be filled by the National Council.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sincere regret at the death of Major Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, "one of the most distinguished officers of the Civil War and commander-general of this Order from its institution until the day of his death." They were prepared by Morgan G. Bulkeley, Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., retired, and Amory S. Carhart.

The convention placed upon its records a minute expressing its appreciation of the long and faithful service in the interests of the Order of Companion James H.



Morgan, upon his retirement as secretary-general of the National Commandery, an office he has filled since 1894, when the Order was founded chiefly through his efforts. An engrossed copy of this minute, together with a suitable token of respect and esteem, was presented to Companion Morgan on behalf of the Order.

#### FIRST FRUITS OF NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

If future publications of the Naval History Society shall prove as excellent as the first volume to see the light through its activities, American naval literature will owe a debt of gratitude to that body. This initial volume is "The Logs of the Serapis, Alliance, Ariel," which were under the command of John Paul Jones, 1779-80. The work is printed by the De Vinne Press, New York city, which has here added to its reputation for fine typography. The officers of the society are: President, Capt. John S. Barnes; vice president, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired; secretary and treasurer, Robert Wilden Neeser; board of managers, Captain Barnes, Admiral Chadwick, W. C. Church, Loyall Farragut, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, Charles T. Harbeck, Grenville Kane, John Forsyth Meigs, Robert W. Neeser, Herbert L. Satterlee, Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired; executive committee, Admiral Goodrich, Captain Barnes, Admiral Chadwick, Mr. Meigs and Mr. Neeser. The officers of the society know the fact well, but it should be stated that this artistic bibliographic debut of the society is due to the untiring labor of the editor, John S. Barnes, late lieutenant commander, U.S.N. Those who know how unselfishly he has given of his energy and powers to the preparation of this record of the early days of our Navy will ask for no other excuse for the delay in its appearance than his present regrettable illness. The long absence abroad of Admiral Goodrich, whose co-operation was of great assistance, also held back publication.

The frontispiece is a picture of John Paul Jones, taken from the drawing by Moreau le Jeune made from life in 1780, when Jones was thirty-three years of age. Under it are these words from Molière:

"Tels hommes rarement se peuvent présenter,  
Et quand le Ciel les donne, il faut en profiter."

Extracts from public documents, unpublished letters and narratives and reproductions of rare prints give variety to the pages. One of the most interesting reproductions of handwriting deals with the disputed question of who wrote the logs of the three ships. The penmanship is remarkably good, the orthography correct, showing the writer to have had some pretensions to scholarship and clerical ability, much more than that shown by either Dale or Lunt. It had been conjectured that the writer was Midshipman Nathaniel Fanning. Captain Barnes made investigations, and came to the conclusion that it was not Fanning, but Midshipman Beaumont Groube, who had acted as a judge advocate at many courts-martial, and, inferentially, was a better scholar than other officers under Jones's command. A facsimile of a letter of Groube is printed, together with parts of the logs, showing incontestably that the same person wrote all. Midshipman Groube became the object of a sad mistake, growing out of the fact that many contemporaneous prints represent Jones in the act of shooting down a "Lieutenant Grubb" for attempting to haul down the colors of the Richard. As there was no Lieutenant Grubb on the ship, Groube's similarity of name placed him at the mercy of writers of numerous chap-books, which are mainly fabrications of their authors and engravers, and may be properly called the "dime novels" of the period.

The log book now published is one of the few relics known to exist of the engagement between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, as most of the records and official papers of both ships were lost when the Richard sank, or following the confusion on the Serapis after her capture. No fulsome laudation mars the historical preface, in which Jones's career is described without any attempt at glossing over questionable behavior. For example, we are told that when Captain Landais forced Jones out of the command of the Alliance in a French port "the conduct of Jones during this extraordinary transaction seems inconsistent with his general character as a bold and determined fighter, and does not add to his reputation." Apart from the unreliable chap-books, the first authentic life of Jones was that of André, published in French in Paris in 1798. The great number of contemporaneous so-called portraits of Jones attest the interest attached to his career in Europe. The most remarkable collection of Jones portraits and pictures relating to his career is that of Mr. Grenville Kane, of New York.

As one reads the formal record in these logs one is impressed with the truth of the remark of Edward Stanton Maclay, in his essay on "The Potency of Naval Biographies," that the history of the American Navy would be flat if it were not for the naval biography, the narratives of eye-witnesses and the accounts of those indirectly yet vitally associated, that give color and charm to the annals. Naturally, the naval officer who leaves captivating written descriptions behind him is likely to fare well at the hands of the historian. Paul Jones was one of these lucky men. He possessed a remarkable literary gift. It is doubtful whether there was any C.O. of that period as cultivated in the art of letters as Jones. While his style of composition would to-day often appear turgid, inflated, pompous and egotistical, it contained a certain vividness of statement that supplied much of that "local color" which is grateful even to the most careful historian. Jones's narrative of the part he took in hoisting "the first American" flag on a regularly commissioned Yankee war craft, his story of the expedition to the Bahamas, the action with the Glasgow, his adventures in the Providence, his remarkable cruise in the Ranger, and, most important of all, his extraordinary action with the Serapis, are complete and satisfactory. It is no wonder that historians have given to Jones a dominating place in the maritime operations of the Revolution.

One of the most desperate, glorious but futile combats was that waged between the American 32-gun frigate Randolph, Capt. Nicholas Biddle, and the huge 64-gun British ship-of-the-line Yarmouth, Capt. Nicholas Vincent, just east of Barbadoes, in March, 1778, a year before Jones's attack on the Serapis. To cover the retreat of four armed vessels Biddle boldly attacked the big line-of-battle ship single-handed. For sixty minutes the 315 men on the American frigate maintained their fight against hopeless odds, and only four came out alive. The Randolph blew up, and five days later the four survivors were picked up on a piece of wreckage,

nearly dead from exposure. Yet there were no accounts of this engagement such as Jones left of his exploits. From the British records only are obtained the details of the fighting, as none of the American survivors left an account of the battle.

Three hundred numbered copies of this work have been printed for members of the society. Additional copies at \$10 each may be obtained either through members or by application to the secretary, Robert W. Neeser, 247 Fifth avenue, New York.

#### THE TIMBY TURRET.

With reference to the application made to Congress for the use of a warship to remove the remains of Theodore R. Timby from New York to Washington, the Navy Department reports as follows to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs:

Department of the Navy, Office of the Secretary.

Washington, Aug. 7, 1911.  
Sir: In accordance with the request of your committee, I have the honor to submit the following statement in connection with the request for the transportation of the remains of Dr. Theodore Ruggles Timby by a naval vessel from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Washington, D.C.

The claim of Dr. Timby's friends for this honor is based upon the belief that his invention of the revolving gun turret for naval vessels was adopted by the U.S. Government for use on vessels of the U.S. Navy. The precedent upon which they claim the honor should be conferred is in the case of John Ericsson, to whom credit was given for the first practical application of the turret in our Navy. In August, 1890, Mr. Ericsson's remains were transported to Sweden on the U.S.S. Baltimore. The sending of his body to Sweden was an international courtesy, and it is believed should not be regarded as a precedent in according similar honors in the case under consideration. I can recall no instance in which the remains of a private citizen of the United States have been transported in a vessel of the Navy, and to do so in the present case would establish a precedent which not only would undoubtedly result in an endless number of such requests being made, but would cause considerable embarrassment, both to Congress and to the Department. The Department also suggests that, if the claim of Dr. Timby's friends were recognized at this time in the way of acceding to their request for the transportation of his remains by a naval vessel, it might later form the basis of a request of Congress for an appropriation in recognition of the services which they claim he has rendered to the Government.

In view of all the circumstances the Department recommends that no action be taken by your committee which would result in legislation providing for the transportation of Dr. Timby's remains from Brooklyn to Washington.

Very respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,  
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, H.R.

The request for special honors to be paid to the remains of Timby is based upon the mistaken assumption that he was the inventor of the Monitor turret. How absurd this claim is is plainly indicated by this description of the Timby turret, presented in a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Aug. 4:

This model represents—or rather it is in itself—a small circular fort, twenty-three feet in circumference and about five feet high. In the interior it has, running round, four galleries or decks, dividing the whole height into four stories. Upon each deck are mounted twenty-five guns, making 100 in all. The whole battery (parapet, guns and all) is moved round its vertical axis by means of two small and beautifully finished steam engines. As it revolves each gun is fired at the moment it is brought to bear upon any given object; and in this way 100 guns can be discharged, with the utmost precision, per minute.

The impossibility of adapting such a complicated structure as this to a war vessel is obvious at once, and no one has ever attempted it; nor has it been found practicable for use on land. Its only resemblance to the simple Monitor turret is in the fact that it is a revolving turret, which is a device used by the Greeks in warfare and known to John Ericsson from his youth. Ericsson's business partners secured the control of Timby's device, intending thus to prevent a controversy with him at a critical time, and also that it might be employed for land defense, but they could do nothing with it. So far as we know, it has never been put to any practical use.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

The extensive tests with flying machines and kites to take place in the Atlantic Fleet in a few days are being looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

The tests will be the most elaborate yet attempted. It is also intended to demonstrate practically whether a real flying machine, going at high speed, intent upon dropping an explosive on a battleship in the night time, can be discovered with the searchlights, and whether machine guns and rifles can be trained on the aeroplane in time to destroy it. Day work with flying machines will also be held.

Under orders from the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commander-in-chief of the fleet, has had platforms constructed on some of the battleships, and the flying machines are expected to attempt starting from and landing on the decks. The aeroplanes which will practice with the battleships are to be equipped with pontoons, to enable them to rise from and float upon the water. The aviators will drop "bombs" aboard the battleships to test the effectiveness of an aerial foe, and while they are hovering aloft the ships' gunners will train machine and other guns upon them, and endeavor to spot them with searchlights. The flying machines will also be used to carry messages from ship to ship and to shore, and will be sent out as skirmishers, in an endeavor to sight the pickets of an imaginary enemy. The practice is set down for Aug. 14 and 15.

The First and Second Divisions left Provincetown for Rockport and Salem Aug. 4. The flotilla of seven submarines also sailed the same day for Rockport, and the twelve torpedo destroyers departed for Boston. The vessels of the Third and Fourth Divisions, made up of the Vermont, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Maine, Virginia, Ohio and Washington. The Missouri was taken on her steam trial by the Board of Survey and Inspection Aug. 4, and the Ohio on Aug. 5.

During shore leave the behavior of the men has been excellent. The consolidated bands of the Idaho, Maine, Mississippi and Missouri gave a concert on the lawn in front of the Town Hall at Provincetown Aug. 5. The music was enjoyed by thousands of inhabitants and summer visitors. Two baseball games were played on Evans' Field. The Missouri nine beat the Washingtons, 9 to 6, and the Virginia squad was defeated by the Idahos, 6 to 0.

The departure of Rear Admiral Osterhaus with the First and Second Divisions Aug. 4 left Rear Admiral Ward senior in command of the fleet of five battleships. There are still three rear admirals here—Rear Admiral

Ward, on board the Missouri; Rear Admiral Staunton, on board the Washington, and Rear Admiral Howard, on board the Virginia. Rear Admiral Staunton, as previously noted, leaves for Washington Aug. 16 for duty.

The officers of the Virginia gave a hop on the afternoon of Aug. 5. The quarterdeck was decorated with bunting and pine shrubs.

The vessels were unable to engage in their maneuvers Aug. 7 on account of fog. A landing place on the southerly end of the bluff at Highland Light for the aeroplanes that are expected to engage in the maneuvers next week has been chosen. The Third and Fourth Division ships left the harbor about half-past nine a.m., and were met in the bay by Rear Admiral Osterhaus and his vessels of the First and Second Divisions. The Montgomery went to the ranges off Barnstable, carrying the personnel of the Third Division for torpedo practice until Aug. 11.

Only six of the torpedo flotilla returned Aug. 7, and the Severn and her submarines did not make the harbor on account of the fog, although they were reported to have joined the fleet in the bay after a run through the fog from Rockport.

On Aug. 8 the fog again interfered with the program of maneuvers. The Second Division ships did not report at the rendezvous off Barnstable until noon Aug. 8 owing to the thick weather.

The Severn and her seven submarines arrived at Provincetown on the morning of Aug. 8, led by the Castine. The other six destroyers in the torpedo flotilla arrived later. They came around Wood End. Officers on board the different destroyers say they seldom experienced a worse fog.

Night practice against torpedoboats was held on Aug. 9, in addition to day maneuvers. The morning was devoted to tactical maneuvers, while subcaliber practice was held early in the afternoon.

Last week's attacks by the submarines on the battleships have served to strengthen the belief in their value.

Maneuvers between battleships, torpedoboats and submarines were held on Aug. 10, and also a drill in aerial target work. Seventeen kites were sent up in the air from launches of the battleship Mississippi. At the different angles and altitudes the gunners of the Third and Fourth Divisions practiced in obtaining sights.

There will be no more drills until Monday, Aug. 14, when the aeroplane practice begins. The Third Division left on Aug. 11 for Salem, and the Fourth Division for Rockport, Me. The First and Second Divisions will spend Aug. 12 and 13 at Provincetown.

#### BATTLE EFFICIENCY, U.S. NAVY.

In a letter to Capt. N. R. Usher, U.S.N., President Taft awarded the battle efficiency pennant to the battleship Michigan. The Michigan won the pennant by a wide margin, its percentage being 94.563. The nearest competitor to the Michigan was the North Dakota, with a percentage of 70.399, and the South Dakota followed, with 67.306. The following was the standing of the battleships in the efficiency contest:

##### BATTLE EFFICIENCY.

1. Michigan.....94.563	10. Rhode Island.....38.733
2. North Dakota.....70.399	11. Kansas.....37.492
3. South Dakota.....67.306	12. Louisiana.....37.124
4. Virginia.....63.417	13. Mississippi.....36.348
5. California.....62.646	14. Nebraska.....36.171
6. Vermont.....61.846	15. South Carolina.....36.014
7. Connecticut.....53.508	16. Minnesota.....35.740
8. West Virginia.....46.822	17. Georgia.....28.066
9. Idaho.....46.691	

The text of the President's letter was as follows:

"My Dear Captain: As the U.S.S. Michigan, under your command, in competition with all the other battleships of the Navy, has obtained the highest combined final merit in gunnery and engineering for the year ending June, 1911, and has been awarded the battle efficiency pennant, I take great pleasure, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, in announcing this award to you, and I wish to commend you and the officers and men of the Michigan for the zealous and efficient handling of all the elements, the proper co-ordination of which has made the Michigan, with the material placed at her disposal, the most efficient battleship in guarding the country's interests. I have directed my naval aid, Lieutenant Commander Palmer, director of target practice and engineering competition, to deliver this letter to you in person."

This is the second honor which the Michigan has captured this year, the first being the trophy for superiority in gunnery. The armored cruiser North Carolina won the individual engineering competition, but fell short of the Michigan on the combined showing of gunnery and engineering efficiency.

The Michigan's gunnery prize will be a red triangular flag with a black border, which it will fly until the honor is taken away by a more competent sister ship. This silk pennant was constructed by the crew of the armored cruiser Maryland, of the Pacific Fleet, formerly champion at the targets.

#### TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYER BIDS.

Proposals for the construction of torpedoboat destroyers Nos. 43 to 50 were opened by the Navy Department Aug. 7, 1911, as follows. Except where otherwise noted, speed of craft to be twenty-nine knots, time of delivery twenty-four months:

Bath Iron Works: Two vessels Class 1, \$766,000 each; two vessels Class 3, \$746,000 each; based on payments of ninety per cent. of value of work done; for full payments deduct \$4,500 from price of each.

New York Shipbuilding Company: One Class 1, \$788,000; one Class 2, \$781,000; one Class 3, No. 3320-B, \$779,000; one Class 3, No. 3320-D, \$786,000; same provisions as Bath Iron Works bid as to payments, and if trials are run on Delaware Breakwater course deduct \$4,000 each.

Fore River Shipbuilding Company: One Class 3, \$778,800, less \$3,850 if paid in full; one Class 3B, \$783,350, less \$3,900 if paid in full.

Union Iron Works: Two Class 1, \$803,650 each; two Class 2, \$807,500 each; no conditions as to payments.

Newport News S. and D. Company: One Class 1, \$825,000, or two Class 1, \$806,000 each; one Class 2, \$828,000, or two Class 2, \$809,000 each; one Class 3, \$820,000, or two Class 3, \$804,000 each; one Class 3 with differing fuel oil consumption guarantees, \$810,000, or two, \$795,000 each; deduct \$5,000 each for full payments.

William Cramp and Sons, delivery Philadelphia: One Class 1, \$774,000, or two (one in 23½ months, one in 24 months), \$764,000 each; three Class 1 (23, 23½, 24 months), \$762,000 each; four Class 1 (22½, 23, 23½, 24 months), \$760,000 each. Alternate proposals—One Class 3, speed 29½ knots, \$779,000; two Class 3 (23½, 24 months), \$770,500 each; three Class 3 (23, 23½,



24 months), \$767,500 each; four Class 3 (22½, 23, 23½, 24 months), \$765,000 each; two Class 1 (23½, 24 months), \$760,000 each; two Class 3 (22½, 23 months), 29½ knots, \$765,000 each; for Delaware course trials deduct \$4,900 each vessel; for full payments deduct \$4,000 each.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in command of the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet and has been assigned to duty as a member of the General Board, to take effect Aug. 16. The reason for detaching Rear Admiral Staunton is that the Fifth Division is broken up, and consists now of only the Tennessee, his flagship.

The U.S.S. San Francisco has been ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 21, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, under Comdr. R. E. Coontz, and consisting of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, sailed from Gibraltar, Spain, Aug. 8, for Annapolis, via Solomon Islands. The band of the flagship Iowa played in the Alameda Gardens on the night of Aug. 7, the music being much appreciated by a large number in attendance, including Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, Admiral Pelham, General Perrott and the chief civilian and garrison officers there. Comdr. G. R. Marvell, of the Massachusetts; Comdr. L. M. Nulton, of the Indiana, and several other officers were entertained at dejeuner by General Hunter Aug. 7, subsequently attending the Polo Club's race meeting.

Although the new U.S. battleship Florida has been ordered into commission at the navy yard, New York, about Sept. 15, under command of Capt. J. J. Knapp, the work on the vessel will not be completed by that time. It is estimated that it will be about Jan. 1 next before the ship is fully finished. As soon as the vessel is ready to leave the yard she will go to Boston to be docked, in order that her underwater body may be painted.

Mr. Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has directed that, in accordance with a report of the Board of Survey and Appraisal, the U.S.S. Alliance be stricken from the list of vessels of the Navy and then offered for sale. The Alliance is a bark rigged wooden sailing vessel, 185 feet long and 35 feet beam. She was built at Norfolk, Va., in 1873. Her complement is eighteen officers and 107 men. She was last used as a storeship at Culebra, P.R.

The following was the degree of completion on Aug. 1, 1911, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Florida, 98.1; Utah, 99.6; Wyoming, 70.8; Arkansas, 71.3; New York, 2.5; Texas, 24.8. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Walke, \*100.0; Patterson, 91.1; Fanning, 33.3; Jarvis, 23.9; Henley, 13.8; Beale, 38.2; Jouett, 50.5; Jenkins, 40.3. Submarine torpedo-boats—Carp, 90.3; Barracuda, 90.0; Pickerel, 84.9; Skate, 85.1; Skinkjack, 93.2; Sturgeon, 93.2; Thrasher, 48.5; Tuna, 77.2; Seal, 88.2; Seawolf, 36.0; Nautilus, 36.4; Garfish, 35.9; Turbot, 23.1; Haddock, Cachalot, Orca, Walrus, no report. Colliers—Neptune, 100.0; Jupiter, no report. \*Walke was delivered at navy yard, Boston, July 18, 1911.

While Arthur J. Cournover, a marine stationed at the pier of the U.S. prisonship Southern, at Portsmouth, N.H., was on guard duty, Aug. 9, it is supposed he walked overboard during the dense fog and was drowned. His body was recovered. Cournover was twenty-six years old. His home was in Ware, Mass.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany will review the largest force of German warships ever assembled on Sept. 5 in Kiel Bay. There will be 140 in line, comprising twenty-two battleships, two being of the Hellgoland or super-Dreadnought type of 22,500 tons; four armored cruisers, ten protected cruisers, twenty-six modern ocean-going torpedo-boats, twenty-four mine layers and a flotilla of submarines. The entire fleet will represent an aggregate tonnage of 400,000, with a personnel of 25,000 men.

The new Canadian navy is having hard luck. The cruiser Niobe ran ashore July 29 during a heavy fog on the ledges of Cape Sable, and was so badly damaged after getting off that it was all she could do to keep from sinking, despite her powerful pumps. She finally managed to reach Clark's Harbor under convoy of several tugs. The cruiser Cornwall, which started for Clark's Point to help tow the Niobe to Halifax, got into trouble herself. During a fog she ran around Aug. 6 on the ledges of Cape Sable, a few miles from the southwest ledges, where the Niobe went on the rocks. The Cornwall was floated off the ledges at high tide Aug. 7 with little damage. She proceeded for Clark's Harbor, took the Niobe in tow and started for Halifax. Two tugs aided in hauling the Cornwall off and in towing the Niobe to Halifax.

The Japanese squadron arrived at Marseilles, France, Aug. 7, but the men are not allowed to go ashore and no persons from the shore are allowed aboard the ships because of the cholera scare.

The Urdaneta, a former Spanish gunboat, was ordered surveyed, and has been recommended for sale by the Navy Department.

#### NAVY ENGINEERING COMPETITION.

The results of the annual engineering competition for vessels of the Navy in the battleship class follow:

1. North Carolina	108,924	13. Michigan	97,180
2. California	103,789	14. Louisiana	96,928
3. Nebraska	103,596	15. Virginia	95,044
4. Delaware	102,327	16. Tennessee	93,415
5. Minnesota	101,295	17. Connecticut	93,402
6. Kansas	100,496	18. West Virginia	92,500
7. Colorado	99,371	19. Vermont	91,759
8. Idaho	99,318	20. North Dakota	88,597
9. Rhode Island	99,186	21. South Dakota	85,099
10. Washington	98,981	22. Georgia	80,859
11. Mississippi	98,936	23. Montana	62,150
12. South Carolina	97,967		

The competition has extended over a period of nine months, beginning Oct. 1, 1910, and ending July 1, 1911. This competition includes steaming efficiency at cruising and high speeds, and takes in the very important factor of economy of coal, oil and water during the entire period, whether at sea or in port. A handsome bronze trophy, presented by the President, will be given to the North Carolina on her return to New York. This trophy was won last year for the first time by the U.S.S. Nebraska, which this year stands in third place, with a final merit showing a very high state of efficiency. The California and Nebraska are marked star ships because they attained more than ninety-five per cent. of the final merit of the trophy vessel.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Chilean government has accepted the bid of Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to build two battleships of the Dreadnought class.

The period of military service required by the Portuguese conscription laws has heretofore been four years. The new republican government has radically altered this system by reducing the obligatory term of service to four months for infantry and eight months for cavalry. To reduce the time spent in elementary drills, youths between seventeen and twenty are required to attend drill and musketry on Sundays, so that on joining they can proceed at once to more advanced exercises. For each subsequent year up to ten years the man has to put in two weeks' training, and after ten years he passes into the reserve for a further fifteen years.

"Where is the 'motor battleship'?" asks the United Service Gazette, London, which has sought in vain for the vessel of this type which M. Deisel, the French marine engineer, some time ago mysteriously stated was "somewhere building for some nation." The Gazette says: "France and Austria were suspected of this secret, but it is most likely France, since the Deisel engine was the only engine which could at the moment be profitably used in so large a vessel. But the weeks and months roll by, and there is no sign of the appearance of a motor battleship in the West; until here is, those whose eyes are beginning to wander to the Far East believe that Japan may presently startle the world by launching a motor battleship, though there is no trace of such a vessel to be found in the navy estimates. Yet Japan is quite enterprising enough for such a coup. Germany and America are still sticking to the reciprocating engine for their warships with a tenacity that wards off all suspicion that M. Deisel's motor battleship is being secretly built in either of those countries, and our own dockyards and private shipbuilding yards have been searched in vain for such a novel craft. There remains only Russia, Italy, Austria and the South American republics, and maybe it is one of the latter which is the enterprising nation to lead the world in marine novelties."

The graft trials in Moscow resulting from the army clothing scandals have ended in the conviction of fifty-three of the sixty-one accused. Three generals and eight colonels are among those sentenced for extortion and bribe taking. The sentences run from three years to one year in the criminal convict battalion of the army.

In the 1911 regulations for the shooting of the German field artillery nine-tenths of the old rules have been swept away, and the battery commander is given a freer hand. The normal method of ranging is with time shrapnel fired in groups, which are practically section salvos, and when a bracket has been obtained fire is opened at three elevations differing by fifty meters, and rounds of battery fire are fired alternately at these elevations until the most effective can be selected. This constitutes, in effect, a deliberate and strictly controlled version of the French "tir progressif." Fleeting targets, which afford no time for ranging, are engaged with echelon fire, in which each section, or each gun, fires at a different elevation.

Before the completion of a triple-turret battleship for the British navy France is to have a capital ship with four-gun turrets. By this means the dimensions of the French battleships are sought to be kept down and at the same time the advantage gained of concentrating both the broadside and end-on fire. The United Service Gazette, London, sees a danger in "thus placing so many eggs in one basket, as a large part of a ship's hitting power, amounting to something never less than one-third, may be withdrawn from the captain in the height of a closely contested engagement by a simple, and not altogether uncommon, accident in the turret itself—such as a pipe, or wire, going wrong in the machinery for working the guns, or training the turret itself. There are so many things interdependent in the turret working apparatus that, duplicated as it is, there are many chances of a temporary breakdown, and a temporary loss of one-third of the primary armament in the heat of an action would be a very serious matter."

The first Austrian Dreadnought, Viribus Unitis, after being launched at Trieste, was towed to Pola, where she was docked in the new floating steel dock, and then towed back again to Trieste for completion. She may be ready for commission next summer. The Zrinyi, sister of the Radetzky, which latter was at the British coronation review, has been completed at Trieste, and has proceeded to Pola for her trials, after which she will join the squadron. These two ships, with the Franz Ferdinand, are the first units of the new fleet. The fifth ship is building at Trieste, where the sixth is to be laid down, and the seventh will be begun shortly at Fiume. Rear Admiral von Kunsti, recently commanding the squadron, has joined the Marine Section at Vienna as second in authority to Count Montecucoli, the marine commandant. The squadron is now under command of Vice Admiral Hans, who until recently was president of the scientific and trial committee at Pola.

The agreement between the Imperial, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand governments for co-operation of navies, made at the recent imperial conference in London, provides for the recognition of seniority of colonial naval officers where their length of service is greater than that of British officers on vessels co-operating with colonial ships. When in foreign waters the commander of a colonial ship will report to the British authorities and take his orders from the Admiralty. In time of war, when the naval service of the Dominion has been put at the disposal of the imperial government by the colonial authorities, the ships will form an integral part of the British fleet, and will remain under the control of the Admiralty during the continuance of the war.

The new chief of general staff of the French army, General Joffre, who would exercise supreme command in case of war, is one of the youngest officers of his grade in the army, having been born in 1852. He is an excellent organizer, especially competent in everything pertaining to military railroads, and is a most scientific engineering officer. A military critic in the Echo de Paris, the unofficial organ of army officers, calls attention to the fact that, while the new commander-in-chief is an admirable organizer, his actual experience in command of large bodies of troops is limited to his command of the 2d Army Corps at Lille during one year. All critics agree, however, that in theory at least the new organization of the office of commander-in-chief, or chief of general staff, according to its new title, adds greatly to the efficiency of the French army.

Every effort is being made to obtain a full report, after this year's maneuvers, of the relative merits of the various kinds of air craft for observation purposes. The French army officer, who may be said to have had more experience with air craft than any other military

officer in Europe, is strongly in favor of the monoplane. The dirigible, owing to its failure to assist the various commanders in anything more than strategical work, is more or less discounted on the Continent; even the Germans, who may be described as enthusiastic over dirigibles, are beginning to lean toward the aeroplane, owing to its ability to take the air in almost any weather short of a gale. "It was noticeable, during the French maneuvers of 1910," says the United Service Gazette, "that there was only one day on which the aeroplanes did not ascend, while the dirigibles, although out with the opposing armies, were hardly ever seen. A correspondent who was present at the Continental maneuvers reports that the only really good piece of work done by the dirigibles was that of the Clement-Bayard, which carried a wireless installation and maintained communication with the red force of the French army engaged near Rouen, and at the same time with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. This airship also made a successful trip from Rouen to Paris in a little over two hours, maintaining communication with the troops and with the Eiffel Tower all through the journey. It seems to the ordinary observer that the establishment of communication by a system of wireless installation is a feature essentially suitable for the dirigible."

A court-martial at Cadiz on Aug. 8 condemned to death twenty-six men who took part in the mutiny on board the Spanish battleship Numancia while the vessel was lying in the roadstead at Tangier on Aug. 5. The men received communion at nine o'clock in the morning, and it is understood that their execution followed immediately. At the time of the mutiny the official explanation was that the "incident" was not political in character, but a demonstration against the alleged hardships of the daily duties. The mutineers were over-come and put in irons, while the battleship started at full speed for Cadiz.

In reply to an inquiry as to the effect produced on the needle of the compass when a ship crosses the Equator and the reasons therefor, the hydrographic office of the U.S. Navy Department in Hydrographic Bulletin No. 1143 says: "There is no distinctive effect upon the pointing of the compass needle with reference to the meridian which is due to the region of the Equator. In the region of the Terrestrial Equator the needle is directed in a magnetic meridian with greater intensity than in higher latitudes owing to the presence in this region of the line of maximum horizontal intensity of the terrestrial force. This line of maximum horizontal intensity encircles the earth very approximately to the line called the Magnetic Equator, which joins all those places upon the earth where there is no dip or magnetic inclination; that is, all those places upon the earth in which a freely suspended magnetic needle would set itself horizontal. The line of maximum horizontal intensity and the line called the Magnetic Equator do not correspond with the better known Terrestrial Equator, but vary from it because the magnetic poles do not agree with the so-called terrestrial poles. The maximum distance between the Magnetic Equator and the Terrestrial Equator is fifteen degrees. The line of maximum horizontal intensity crosses and recrosses the Magnetic Equator. The maximum departure of these two lines from one another is about twenty-three degrees. The north pointing end of a freely suspended magnetic needle inclines downward below the horizontal plane, and with a needle which is mounted to move in a horizontal plane, like the compass needle, it is necessary to add a weight to the south pointing end of the needle in order to balance the tendency of the north pointing end of the needle to incline downward. To the southward of the Magnetic Equator these conditions are reversed; that is, the south pointing end of the needle inclines below the horizontal more and more as we proceed farther south, and the north pointing end of a compass needle must be weighted in order to preserve its horizontality."

Trolleying up and down harbors may be the way that future battleships will navigate the ports of the world, if anything should come of the suggestion made by F. W. Fitzpatrick in the Architect and Engineer, relative to the use of a channel trolley cable to do away with pilots in harbors. Taking the port of New York as an illustration, he would lay a heavy wire cable from a point near the Battery, through the channel, the Narrows and preferably the outer east channel, to a point between the Scotland and the Sandy Hook lightship. This cable he would continue back, at a safe distance from the other course, a half mile or so, to the point of departure, and there splice the ends. Then he would have a continuous cable, a loop, anchored at suitable distances, so that it might not be tugged out of place and become a source of danger. At the sea end of this loop there would be maintained another lightship, armed with the most powerful fog horns, bells, guns, etc. Every incoming vessel would steer for it. On this cable would be a number of specially devised rings, to which other and lighter lines would be attached. These lines or trolleys would be buoyed at a length to ensure floating in maximum water—say 125 feet—so as to be marked in case of loss or break. There would be a sufficient length of cable or trolley line to cover the angle of drag and varying depths and for handling, slack, etc., in all, say, 600 to 700 feet of line. This trolley would be taken on astern, and the vessel would then proceed under its own steam at a safe rate, dragging its trolley along the main cable. Regulations could be enforced prohibiting other shipping from invading the trolley zone, and thus collisions in thick weather would be reduced to a minimum.

#### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given elsewhere in this issue: Marietta, arrived at Cristobal Canal Zone, Aug. 8. Lawrence and Rowan, arrived at Astoria, Ore., Aug. 9. Nanshan, arrived at Shanghai, China, Aug. 9. Sum'ly, arrived at Cavite, P.I., Aug. 9. Paducah, arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 9. Brutus, sailed from Sewall's Point, Va., for Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 9. Warrington, arrived at Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 9. Caesar, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C., Aug. 9. Albany, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 10. Wolverine, arrived Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 10. Peoria, arrived at Guantanamo Aug. 10.



Potomac, arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10.  
Uncas, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 5, 1911.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Alfred Reynolds to be a rear admiral from July 13, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
The following lieutenant commanders to be commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1911, to fill vacancies: Waldo Evans, Thomas J. Senn, Bion B. Bierer, Charles F. Preston, Richard H. Leigh, Adelbert Althouse and Luke McNamee.  
The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from July 1, 1911, to fill vacancies: Edgar B. Larimer and Alfred W. Johnson.  
Med. Insp. James D. Gatewood to be a medical director from July 11, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
Lieut. John J. Hyland to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
Lieut. Frank T. Evans to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Roy L. Lowman to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Eldred B. Armstrong to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1911, to fill a vacancy.  
Asst. Paymr. Major C. Shiley, with the rank of ensign, to be an assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (J.G.), from July 30, 1911.

## S.O. 102, JULY 1, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Modifies S.O. 78, dated Jan. 3, 1911, publishing a list of the saluting stations of the world.

## S.O. 103, JULY 5, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

The findings and opinion of a court of inquiry to inquire into the circumstances attending the explosion of a gasoline tank on the U.S.S. Plunger at that navy yard on April 5, 1911, while in drydock at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as a result of which Prince Brown, a laborer, first class, was killed and William Flood, laborer, first class, was severely burned. The court, after relating the facts of the explosion, said:

"That the only man who might know what actually occurred to cause the explosion is dead. One other man, William Flood, laborer, first class, was inside the Plunger working in the forward ballast tank at the time the explosion occurred, but he did not see Prince Brown, laborer, first class, who was killed, light any matches, nor did he hear him do so. That burned matches were found near the gasoline tank manhole after the explosion occurred.

"That Prince Brown was found after the explosion with his head, arms and shoulders inside the tank. After the tank was drained his hat and a wire brush were found in the tank. That after the explosion the gasoline tank was flooded, and when it was drained the following day there was evidence of gasoline on the surface of the water drained from the tank and the fumes of gasoline in the tank were strong.

"That no damage further than a blackening of the paint work in the vicinity of the manhole of the gasoline tank was sustained by the vessel.

"That it was found after the explosion that all valves in the gasoline pipes were closed, and that the gasoline suction pipe leading from the gasoline tank aft contained gasoline, and that the stop valve on this pipe, although closed, where it is connected to the gasoline tank, leaked when subjected to a pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch.

"That when the vessel is in her natural trim in the water a bend in the gasoline suction pipe forms a pocket or trap in which gasoline might lie. When the trim of the vessel is changed by docking, this gasoline suction pipe would drain forward and any gasoline held in the pocket would run up to the stop valve, and leak out in this stop valve would permit gasoline to drain back into the gasoline tank. An examination of the plans of the Plunger readily shows the above to be a fact, and that the chance for gasoline to be pocketed in the suction pipe and to drain back is a possibility.

"In the opinion of the court gasoline leaked back from a pocket in the gasoline suction pipe, through a closed valve, into the gasoline tank when the vessel was docked, fifteen months after the tank had been thoroughly drained and cleaned and the U.S.S. Plunger had been placed in reserve.

"That the explosion was probably caused in some way by Prince Brown, laborer, first class, presumably by lighting a match."

Acting Secretary Winthrop says: "In addition to the instructions contained in S.O. 87, Aug. 17, 1908, relative to the inspection of fuel oil tanks (which includes gasoline tanks), the following instructions are to be observed: When such tanks on board naval vessels are to remain empty for any length of time, or whenever any work is done in them requiring heated rivets, etc., or lights other than portable electric, or whenever such work is done in the vicinity of open tanks or pipes, all pipes leading to or from such tanks shall, before the work is undertaken, be cleared of oil and oil vapors by pumping sufficient water through them to remove all accumulation."

## S.O. 104, JULY 27, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The U.S.S. Hist is hereby stricken from the Navy List.  
BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

## S.O. 105, JULY 31, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

The attention of the Service is invited to the provisions of Articles 251, 274 and 104, Navy Regulations, and of Navy Department G.O. 37, Sept. 15, 1909, relating to the observance of the Sabbath day, which regulations and order shall be construed as of general application throughout the naval Service as far as practicable, and not as being confined exclusively to shipboard.

The Department notices a tendency in the Service to fail to comply strictly with the provisions of these regulations, and directs that a strict observance of the same shall hereafter obtain.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

## G.O. 120, JUNE 16, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

This order, which is one of forty-six pages, publishes a list of vessels of the U.S. Navy, arranged according to signal letters and to signal numbers, and the type of vessel appears after the name.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 4.—Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton detached duty as commander 5th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to duty as member of the General Board.

Lieut. J. P. Lannon detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Paducah as executive and navigator.

Lieut. W. F. Bricker detached duty Paducah; to duty Georgia.

Lieut. (J.G.) I. C. Shute to duty Idaho.

Ensign F. H. McCrary to duty Missouri.

Ensign E. W. Jukes when discharged treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty Missouri.

Ensign C. A. Harris when discharged treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C., to duty Maine.

Asst. Paymr. A. Middleton detached duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty North Dakota under instruction.

Chief Btsn. P. Herbert when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. H. P. Rabbusch when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to temporary duty Hancock.

Chief Gun. S. Chiles to duty naval powder depot, Dover, N.J.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin to duty Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Mach. Z. A. Sherwin to duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Mach. F. H. Richwein detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to temporary duty Hancock.

Chief Corp. J. I. Haley when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to temporary duty Hancock.

## AUG. 5.—NO ORDERS.

## AUG. 6.—SUNDAY.

AUG. 7.—Rear Admiral S. Schroeder placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 17, 1911.

Ensign C. S. Yost resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted, to take effect Aug. 4, 1911.

Ensign M. C. Robertson detached duty Idaho; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Ensign A. G. Kirk detached duty Kansas; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Ensign J. D. Maloney detached duty Louisiana; to duty on Asiatic Station.

P.A. Surg. J. L. Taylor detached duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

P.A. Paymr. H. B. Worden to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for examination and report.

Chief Btsn. J. D. Walsh to duty Naval Station, Guam, M.I.

Chief Btsn. P. Mullen detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Paymr. Clerk A. W. Babcock appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty South Carolina.

Paymr. Clerk J. H. Rauch appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to general storekeeper, Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

AUG. 8.—Rear Admiral S. Schroeder detached duty connection General Board; to home.

Capt. E. E. Capehart detached duty as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; to special temporary duty Bureau of Ordnance.

Comdr. A. B. Hoff to temporary duty Office Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Clark, jr., detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. H. Newton, jr., to duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. P. P. Blackburn detached duty Supply; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelley detached duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker to duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Parham to duty Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUG. 9.—Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Sweet detached duty as aid on staff, commander 5th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Tennessee, and will continue on sick leave.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan detached duty North Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. B. Brown detached duty Washington and treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty Pennsylvania.

Mden. L. Wasson, B. M. Snyder, D. C. Godwin, A. H. Butler and L. W. Comstock to duty North Carolina.

P.A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky detached duty Franklin; to duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

P.A. Surg. M. A. Stuart detached duty navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Franklin.

Asst. Surg. J. V. Howard detached duty supply; to duty naval station, Guam, M.I.

Paymr. T. De F. Harris detached duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.; to duty as commissary officer, Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.

Paymr. R. H. Orr to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paymr. W. V. H. Rose detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.

Paymr. C. Conard detached duty connection fitting out Florida; to continue other duties.

Chief Gun. S. Donely detached duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to duty North Carolina.

Gun. E. S. Tucker, Chief Mach. L. C. Higgins and Chief Mach. C. Johanson detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty North Carolina.

Chief Mach. C. H. Gilhuley detached duty Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill.; to duty North Carolina.

Mach. M. Vogt detached duty North Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. H. Richwein detached duty Hancock; to duty North Carolina.

Chief Corp. A. D. Moseley detached duty North Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Chief Corp. C. Greenwell detached duty naval station, Key West, Fla.; to duty North Carolina.

Pharm. R. T. Abernathy detached duty naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Paymr. Clerks R. L. Gressitt, O. S. Goff and J. M. Cornell appointment as paymaster's clerks in the Navy revoked.

Paymr. Clerk W. R. Parker appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to general storekeeper, U.S.S. North Dakota.

AUG. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. R. D. White to duty office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. McLean detached duty connection General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to duty connection fitting out Florida, and duty on board as navigator when placed in commission.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. W. Baggaley to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. J. Fyfe detached duty North Carolina, to duty connection fitting out Florida, and duty on board when placed in commission.

P.A. Paymr. W. J. Hine, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten detached duty Franklin, to duty North Carolina.

Asst. Civil Engr. R. Whitman detached duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, to duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 4.—Major W. G. Powell, A.P.M., one month's leave.

First Lieut. P. A. Capron detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Charleston.

First Lieut. A. P. Crist one month's leave.

Second Lieut. D. M. Gardner, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

AUG. 5.—Second Lieut. B. F. Hickey detached headquarters, to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.

AUG. 7.—Major Gen. W. P. Biddle twenty days' leave.

Second Lieut. Richmond Bryant detached headquarters, to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal.

AUG. 8.—First Lieut. C. S. McReynolds fourteen days' extension of leave.

AUG. 9.—Major, S. D. Butler, 1st Lieut. H. F. Wirgman and 2d Lieut. J. T. Reid granted one month's leave.

AUG. 10.—Col. George Richards, P.M., one month and three days' leave.

Capt. L. M. Little one month's leave.

First Lieut. H. W. Stone detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, to U.S.S. North Carolina.

First Lieut. John Dixon detached recruiting Chicago, to recruiting Baltimore.



## ORDERS 23, JULY 26, 1911, U.S.M.C.

1. In view of the percentage of desertions in the Marine Corps, the Major General Commandant is of the opinion that there are underlying causes, which, if known and classified, the conditions leading thereto might be corrected or ameliorated.

2. In order, however, that the tabulation and classification made at these headquarters may be of any real value in reflecting general conditions, the co-operation of all officers is required. At present, in ninety per cent. of all cases, the cause of desertion is entered in the service record books as "unknown."

3. Whenever officers of the Marine Corps have occasion to close the staff returns of a man by reason of desertion, they are directed to enter in the service record book their opinion as to the probable cause of desertion; and the phrases "not known" or "unknown" should not be used until every reasonable effort to discover the probable cause of desertion has been made. In this connection the opinion of the better class of non-commissioned officers should be called for; and where company organization is in effect the entry should be made by the company commander.

4. Whenever a deserter surrenders or is apprehended, careful inquiry will be made to ascertain the true cause leading up to his desertion and report made to these headquarters.

W. P. BIDDLE, Major General Commandant.

## ORDERS NO. 26, U.S.M.C., Aug. 1, 1911.

This order publishes tables showing sizes and measurements of full dress coats, undress coats, field coats, summer overcoats, kersey and summer trousers, field trousers and flannel shirts.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 4.—Third Lieut. C. G. Roemer granted thirty days' leave, commencing Sept. 5.

AUG. 5.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear relieved from duty in connection with Revenue Cutter Service Retiring Board.

Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter ordered to proceed from Knights Key, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., with the quarantine launch Curlew.

AUG. 7.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd assigned to duty as member of a Revenue Cutter Service retiring board for the examination of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. W. Zastrow.

Capt. P. H. Ueberroth detailed as a member of a committee of the President's Commission on Efficiency and Economy to examine the relations of the Bureau of Navigation with the Steamboat Inspection Service.

AUG. 8.—First Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright granted ten days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes ordered to the Arcata for temporary duty.

Capt. F. A. Levis detached from the Winona and assigned to duty as assistant inspector of life-saving stations.

Capt. Commandant E. P. Berthoff directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

On behalf of the owners of the three-masted schooner "Celia F." through the office of the Secretary of the Navy, W. P. Creamer, Boston, Mass., express thanks for assistance rendered by the revenue cutter Onondaga May last in a letter dated Aug. 8, 1911.

The Division of R.O.S. is also in receipt of a letter, through the office of the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, of thanks for assistance rendered the schooner Susan N. Pickering by the cutter Acushnet at Menemba Bight, Gay Head, Mass., and towing her to a safe anchorage at Vineyard Haven.

Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, on duty in the office of Captain Commandant, Revenue Cutter Service, was, on Aug. 7, assigned to duty on the committee of the President's Commission on efficiency in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The other members of the committee are Charles Earl, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

On July 30 at 6 p.m. the revenue cutter Pamlico sent a launch with six-inch line and two kedg anchors in tow of power launch to assist the Flora and Agnes, aground near Fort Point Buoy No. 5, on the western side of the channel. The launch returned at 7:30 p.m., being unable to haul her off on account of falling tide. Left line to anchor taut, so that her crew could haul her off in the night if the tide rose. At 8:30 a.m. of July 31 left Newbern, N.C., with the Pamlico; anchored near schooner and ran nine-inch line to her quarter-deck; hauled on line at full speed, but could not free her. Then jumped on line and she came off a little at a time. At 9:50 she was all floated. Towed her to deep water, where she anchored. The Pamlico returned to Newbern.

At 8:20 p.m. Aug. 5, during the regatta of the Chicago Yacht Club, the yacht Salome, racing off the Chicago Yacht Club, was on the point of capsizing off the north end of the South Breakwater. The cutter Patrol immediately went to her assistance and rescued crew of two men. A line from the Patrol was made fast to her mast and the vessel was righted. A lifeboat from the Chicago L.S.S. arrived and the lifeboat was made fast alongside the Salome to keep her upright while the Patrol towed both into the harbor alongside the fleet of the Chicago Yacht Club.

The revenue cutter Itasca reached Fayal, Azores Islands, Aug. 5 from Gibraltar, and after remaining there four days left for New London, Conn., which place she is scheduled to reach about Aug. 24. On account of the cholera scare at foreign ports the Itasca did not complete her full itinerary as originally outlined.

While at Service Wharf, Woods Hole, Mass., Aug. 2 at 8:55 a.m. the revenue cutter Acushnet received a telephone message from Vineyard Haven, Mass., saying that there was a three-masted schooner ashore on Martha's Vineyard, near Gay Head, which needed assistance. The Acushnet cast off from dock at 9:10 a.m. and stood up sound to westward and at 10:05 came up to the three-masted schooner Susan N. Pickering, of Deer Isle, Me., ashore near Menemba Bight. Gay Head L.S.S. came off and stated that she had been abandoned after a collision with S.S. Massachusetts about 12 midnight. Ran a hawser to her and pulled her off and took her in tow for Vineyard Haven, Mass., anchoring her there at 1:50 P.M. Turned her over to Underwriters' Agent E. C. Lord. While towing her sent dinghy and crew to her, the former for use of men on board in case she sank, and the latter to assist at pumps.

Washington advices of Aug. 9 say: "The revenue cutter Winona, which has been out of wireless communication since she left Galveston on Aug. 1, is at Havana. When Captain Berry brings the Winona into Charleston, S.C., the port to which she was ordered when he left Galveston, he will find a board of inquiry waiting to learn why he put in at Havana without orders, while an inspection board, the members of which draw \$10 a day, have been waiting to inspect the ship at Charleston. Captain Berry will be tried at the same time on other charges."



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**WEST POINT.**

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1911.

Ex-President Roosevelt paid an informal visit to the post last week. He was received by General Barry, and visited the points of interest about the post. The Colonel was accompanied by several friends. Admiral Togo is expected to visit the Point this week. A review will be held and a reception given in his honor by the Superintendent.

Cadet Gonser, who was severely injured by a fall from his horse while at reconnaissance duty last week, is said to be improving. Dr. Holden's condition is improved. He expects to resume his duties in about a month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding are spending the summer at the Tivoli Hotel, Panama.

Lieutenant Riggs, who returned recently with his family from Panama, is now visiting in Kentucky. Mrs. Riggs has as her guest her aunt, Miss Meldrum, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Bethel has as her guests the Misses Crosby, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. D. Crosby, of Washington, D.C., Miss Mildred Lee Francis, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Marion Hickson of Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Maybach left yesterday for Stillwater, R.I., where Mrs. Bethel will join her on the 18th for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Capron. Capt. Maybach is to return to their new station at Fort Monroe at the end of the month.

Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U.S.A., retired, now rector of a church in Philadelphia, is taking the duties of chaplain at the post during the absence on leave of Chaplain Travers. Chaplain Pierce conducted the service last Sunday. Mrs. George P. Howell and Mrs. William B. Ladue were guests of Miss Newlands and Miss Ritch last week.

The old friends here of Col. L. L. Bruff, Ord. Dept., were grieved and shocked at the news of his death, which occurred last Friday in Philadelphia. Colonel Bruff succeeded the late Major Comly as instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Military Academy in 1891, and filled this position until 1900. During these years he did lasting work in his profession, and gained lifelong friends among his pupils and associates. The following works of which Colonel Bruff was the author are used as text-books at the Academy in the ordnance course: "Exterior Ballistics," "Gunpowder and Interior Ballistics," "Notes on Machine and Rapid-fire Guns," "Gun Construction," "United States Seacoast Guns" and "Ordnance and Gunnery."

The funeral services for Colonel Bruff were held at the old Cadet Chapel at two o'clock on Monday afternoon. Acting Chaplain Pierce officiating. The interment was made with full military honors. Mrs. Bruff, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bruff, Major and Mrs. Hoffer, Col. A. S. Bacon, a classmate; Major Montgomery and Colonel Babbitt, Ord. Dept., and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., were among the family and friends attending the services from a distance. The pallbearers were Colonels Gordon, Bethel, Sladen, Clayton, Babbitt and Captain Darrah. The officers of the post, headed by the Superintendent, were present in a body, and marched from the chapel to the cemetery.

Mrs. Joseph A. Sladen is visiting Col. and Mrs. Fred Sladen. She is accompanied by her younger son, Mr. Frank Sladen. Mrs. Andrew Porter, of Washington, D.C., is among recent arrivals at the hotel. Col. George F. Chase, I.G. Dept., is making an official visit to the post.

The funeral of Mr. Harry V. Kleck, Gillmore, son of Capt. G. O'M. Gillmore, U.S.A., retired, was held on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the old cadet chapel, the Rev. Mr. Pierce officiating. The widow, Mrs. Harry V. K. Gillmore, the parents, Capt. and Mrs. Gillmore, Miss Margaret Gillmore and Mr. William Budd were among the relatives present. A few of Captain Gillmore's classmates and a few old friends gathered with them in the chapel to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the young man who was remembered by them as a child. Mr. Gillmore was born at West Point while his father was on duty here.

A review was held at 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Colonel Chase.

Gen. and Mrs. Barry have issued cards for a reception for Admiral Togo on Saturday afternoon. If the weather shall prove pleasant the guests will meet the Admiral at the quarters of the Superintendent, otherwise the reception will be held in Cullum Hall.

**THE NAVAL ACADEMY.**

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 10, 1911.

Admiral Togo, the victor of the Sea of Japan, visited the U.S. Naval Academy on Tuesday and spent nearly four hours in the company of Capt. J. H. Gibbons, the Superintendent, and the other officers of the nation's naval training school. A special car from Washington brought Admiral Togo and his party to Annapolis, arriving shortly after noon. After luncheon, at the residence of the Superintendent he was escorted over the Academy, inspecting Bancroft Hall, the midshipmen's quarters, the gymnasium, the department of marine engineering and naval construction and the other academic departments. The members of the new class were scattered around the different departments, under their officers and instructors, and there was no reserve in what was shown to the noted guest. Two companies of marines were at the Superintendent's gate, Naval Academy, when Admiral Togo departed to give him the naval honors suitable to his rank. The Admiral also received a salute of great guns.

The brilliant uniforms of the Japanese officers who were here contrasted sharply with those of the American Navy officers; but the contrast was not unfavorable to the neat, white regulation dress of our officers. The Japanese were in light olive green, with flaming red bands on their caps. Admiral Togo expressed no opinions about the Naval Academy that have come to public notice while here on Monday. His face carried with it the Oriental immobility, excepting that he looked with keen interest upon all that he saw. Once only did his features broaden into a smile, and that was when he was about to leave the Academy grounds. Then, as he grasped the hand of the Superintendent, his face relaxed from its usual gravity of expression and he said through his interpreter that he had enjoyed his visit very much and appreciated the kindness and hospitality that had been extended to him.

Prof. A. J. Corbessier, swordmaster and instructor in gymnastics and infantry drill, who has been at the Naval Academy since 1866, is still at work teaching the new Fourth Class men. He says that the class of 1915 is one of the best he has ever seen, its members being orderly, attentive and quick to apprehend instruction.

The Naval Academy team of members of the new Fourth Class were defeated on Saturday here by a team of 10 to 3, by the Annapolis team. Taylor, of the Annapolis, struck out twelve players and allowed only four hits. Cook, the Navy pitcher, held a steady arm and scored three of the four hits that the Navy team made.

The latest development in Annapolis is the apartment house. Annapolis was quite conservative in adopting this mode of living, but the advent of so many young Navy officers with small families made this mode of building a necessity. Old mansions here were turned into apartments and new ones have been and are now in course of erection. The inauguration of the advanced course in steam engineering has brought large numbers of the younger officers to Annapolis.

Mr. George Merriam, son of the late Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam, U.S.N., who has been seriously ill in a private hospital in New York city, suffering from internal abscess and peritonitis, is now steadily improving. Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, of Washington and Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sanderson, wife of Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C. The family of Prof. Gilbert P. Coleman left on Aug. 8 for Fort Seybert, W.Va., where they will spend a month.

Bandmaster C. A. Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy band, and Mrs. Zimmerman, who have been at Atlantic City attending the Elks' National Convention, and later at Albany, N.Y., have returned home.

Mr. John Jarvis, now employed at the Naval Academy in the document room, is seriously ill here. Mr. Jarvis is one of the characters of the old Navy. He was the drummer for the battalion of midshipmen between the 'fifties and 'sixties of the last century, and later was the mail carrier. He has the longest service of any in the Naval Academy. Mr. William Bealer, of Annapolis, was the fifer of the battalion while Jarvis was drummer, and he still survives. On the occasion of the graduates' reunion, these two led the procession of graduates with the drum and fife, playing the old tunes in use at the Academy in their day.

One by one, as is customary at this period, a name is being added to the roster of the new Fourth Class. The latest is that of Otto Nimitz, of Texas, brother of Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N., who will marry Miss Anna Weller, of San Francisco, Cal., in September, has been ordered here as an instructor at the Naval Academy and will take up his residence in Annapolis after his marriage.

A kite, flying over the harbor on Monday evening, created some excitement here, superinduced by the interest the people take in the aviation experiments shortly to commence here under the supervision of the Navy. The explanation was that the boxlike apparatus, built somewhat on the plan of an aeroplane, was a kite attached by its lines to the torpedoboot Stringham, which was experimenting with this primitive air machine.

Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., visited the aviation station here on Tuesday. The hangar is nearly completed. A new road will be constructed from the hangar to the Severn, a distance of a third of a mile. It is not expected that the station will be ready for aviation experiments before Sept. 1.

The ride range at the Naval Experiment Station, opposite the Naval Academy, is in constant use by the marines of the Marine Guard, Naval Academy. There is a camp located near the range which is occupied by the guard as it comes in detachments to shoot. The latest squad consisted of eleven men, and one of these qualified as sharpshooters.

The new Fourth Class men are taking advantage of the use of sailboats allowed to them, and on Wednesday in the recreation period a number of catboats were on the Severn, manned and sailed by the "plebes." Miss Nancy Dashiell, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Dashiell, widow of Naval Capt. Robert B. Dashiell, U.S.N., is seriously ill with typhoid fever at "The Maples," Eastport, opposite Annapolis. Mrs. Dashiell had recently closed her home in Annapolis and taken the residence of Mrs. Alia Iseman, at Eastport, on the Chesapeake Bay, near Annapolis, where her daughter is now sick.

**FORT LEAVENWORTH.**

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 7, 1911.

The 1st Battalion, 13th Inf., defeated the Army Service School Detachment No. 2 Sunday afternoon by a score of 11 to 9. In a match Tuesday afternoon at Tarbets Park the Army Service School Detachment No. 2 defeated the Young Giants, a Leavenworth colored team, by a score of 19 to 6.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. O'Loughlin left Tuesday for Hollister, Mo., for a fishing trip. While away they will take a 150-mile trip on the White River. Captain Butcher and family have left for Ottawa, Ontario, for an extended stay. While there they will visit other Canadian points of interest. Capt. and Mrs. Lukes left Tuesday for an indefinite stay in Boston, Mass. The 2d and 3d Battalions, 13th Inf., started their annual target practice Tuesday morning. Major F. L. Winn in command.

Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th Inf., will coach the Kansas rifle team in the National Matches at Camp Perry. The Kansas team will enter in Class B this year, having won first place in Class C last year. Lieutenant Topham is now with the team at Camp Perry. Lieutenant Topham won the Leach cup in 1909. He coached the Kansas team last year, when they won in Class C. This position in the shooting gave the team the bronze soldier's marathon trophy and \$300. If the team should win in Class B this year the Hilton trophy and \$400 will be the prizes.

Col. and Mrs. Evans and children returned Wednesday from a six weeks' stay in northern Minnesota. Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother of Mrs. C. O. Sherrill, has returned from a three weeks' visit in Buffalo, N.Y., where she was the guest of her son, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, jr. Mrs. Buffington and daughter Margaret, wife and daughter of Major A. P. Buffington, just arrived from the Philippines, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl, of the city. Lieut. C. H. Morrow was the guest of relatives in St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday.

Capt. Henry Gibbins, of Knoxville, arrived Thursday to join Mrs. Gibbins and little daughter on a visit to Mrs. Gibbins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle. Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Worley, mother and sister of Mrs. W. T. Johnston, have returned to their home in St. Joseph, Mo., after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Chapman, of Kansas City, were guests Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnston. Mrs. Johnston is the niece of Mrs. Chapman.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnston entertained Saturday with a charming supper, when their guests included Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, Major and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. Moncrie, Misses Ellis and Meredith Thomas, Captain Andrews, Captain Marshall, Lieut. C. H. Hamilton, Mr. Edgar Hopkins, Mr. J. A. McGonigle, jr., and Judge Stewart Brewster.

Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, commandant, ordered out the fire department this week to give the parade and lawns a thorough soaking. The department has 700 feet of hose and has no trouble in reaching every part of the post. Colonel Loughborough superintended the work in person. A large crowd attended the full dress parade Monday. It was an ideal morning and every man seemed to be doing his best to make the review a success. The 13th Infantry band was complimented for the fine music.

Lieut. Seaton Norman, Med. Corps, left Monday for New York city. Capt. W. B. Carter, 6th Field Art., who is now at the Maneuver Division, will return Sept. 1. Capt. C. N. Murphy and Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 13th Inf., have gone to Camp Perry for duty as range officers.

The squadron team of the 15th Cavalry defeated Co. I, Engineers, Sunday in a ten-inning game. The game was one of the best played here this season. The final score was 4 to 3. Nearly 1,000 fans paid to see the Soldiers' Home team and the 13th Infantry play Sunday afternoon on the Soldiers' Home diamond. The score was 10 to 0 in favor of the Home team.

Capt. E. D. Eisk, C.E., is at New Braunfels, Texas, making a survey for a new Indian camp site. Mrs. Peek is in the East. Dr. M. G. Cockey, of Salina, Kas., formerly an acting assistant surgeon, was the guest of friends here during the week.

A prairie fire, which started near the National Cemetery Wednesday morning, threatened to do considerable damage. A ball game between Troop E, 15th Cav., and Co. D, 13th Inf., Wednesday afternoon, was watched by a large crowd. A baseball game played between Troop E, 15th Cav., and Co. M, Engineers, ended with a score of 12 to 4, in favor of the Cavalry team.

Chaplain Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, is quite ill at his quarters. Capt. Josiah C. Minus, retired, and Mrs. Minus announce the birth of a daughter on Thursday, Aug. 3.

Mrs. Ernest D. Peek has returned from a trip in the East, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Eugene Burr, of New York, and left Thursday evening to join Captain Peek at San Antonio. Major Murtaugh and Mr. Richard Keith and Dr. Haller, of Kansas City, who started on an automobile trip to Denver last week, had to abandon the trip at Junction City,

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Kas., owing to the wet weather, and have gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo., for an outing.

The college riding hall is being put in shape for the winter season. Workmen have installed three large mirrors on the walls to enable the riders to observe their own positions while practicing riding. These mirrors are 12 by 18 feet. Capt. H. R. Richmond, 10th Cav., instructor in equitation at the schools, is in charge of the hall and is one of the best instructors in the Army. Lieut. C. S. Hamilton left Thursday for San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippines in October. Lieut. Leighton Powell, 15th Inf., has left the post on a month's leave.

The Leavenworth Light, Heat and Power Company have renewed a contract with the War Department to supply electricity to Fort Leavenworth for another ten years. Capt. T. O. Murphy and family have taken a cottage at Lakeside, Ohio, until Sept. 1. Major James Normyle has arrived from San Antonio and will leave in a short time for St. Louis, Mo., as assistant depot quartermaster.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Toffey have gone to Kansas City for the week-end. Capt. C. N. Murphy has gone to Detroit for a week's stay, en route to Camp Perry. Most of the officers who are to attend the Army Service School of the Line next session have arrived and are getting settled in their quarters. Gen. R. D. Potts, commandant of the schools, now in Chicago, is expected to reach here about Aug. 15.

Lieut. C. H. Hamilton left Saturday for San Francisco to join Mrs. Hamilton on a two weeks' visit with relatives. Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk, who has been with her mother, Mrs. C. N. Markle, for several weeks, has left for Sparta, Wis., to join Lieutenant Gottschalk, on duty at that place. Later Mrs. Gottschalk will go to Milwaukee to visit relatives.

Mrs. Greely was the hostess Saturday at a delightful bridge party. Lieuts. Stanley Wood and John Tausig entertained with a stag dinner Friday at the officers' mess, when their guests included Lieut. C. H. Morrow, Lieut. E. K. Sterling, Lieut. C. H. Hamilton, Lieut. G. B. Foster, Lieut. E. S. Hand and Mr. J. A. McGonigle, jr.

Miss Nellie Hines has returned from an extended visit in Chicago, Niagara, New York, Norfolk, en route to White Sulphur Springs, Va., where she is visiting at the home of her cousin, Capt. John L. Hines, 23d Inf., U.S.A. Dr. C. D. Lloyd was the guest Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. Gowan. Major Uline was the guest of friends here Saturday.

**THE PRESIDIO.**

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 4, 1911.

Miss Conrad, of Cincinnati, who has been visiting Miss Wuest, has returned home. Miss Largent is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Sherrard. Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, 30th Inf., are occupying quarters 186, Infantry terrace. Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage has assumed command of the 30th Infantry until the arrival of Colonel McClure.

Detachments from the 60th, 147th and 45th Cos., C.A.C., under command of Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, have been at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, for night firing. Other officers accompanying them were Major Davis, Captains Platt and Wertenbaker, Lieutenants Hardaway, Stephenson and Goodrick. Colonel Wisser and Captain Chappelle, who went down Sunday to witness the firing, were entertained en route at Los Angeles by the members of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, who are anxious to secure fortification of their harbor.

Lieut. R. E. M. Goodrick and Miss Frances Brooks were guests at luncheon Sunday, July 23, of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stephenson.

Mrs. J. C. Waterman gave a "bid euchre" party on Friday afternoon, July 21, at which her guests were Mesdames Wisser, Steele, Davis, McCormick, Powell, Alleyne von Schrader, Kinnison, Payne and Fisher, of Fort McDowell; Mrs. Bennett and Miss Troup. Mrs. Wisser won a cut glass nappy and Mrs. Steele a brass memorandum pad. Mrs. W. C. Knight entertained a few friends at bridge Saturday afternoon, July 22, when pieces of hand-painted china were won by Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Crissy. Other guests were Mesdames Frick, Wheeler, Stopford, Miss Seelye and Miss Gibbons.

Col. and Mrs. Wisser entertained delightfully at dinner Friday, July 21, for Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Prentice Bassett and Captain McBride. Mrs. J. C. Waterman was hostess at the meeting of the Five Hundred Club Tuesday afternoon, July 25, when Mrs. Johnson won an imported china fern dish and Mrs. Waldron a leather writing portfolio. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 8.

Capt. and Mrs. Miron Crissy gave a delightful card party for the younger set Wednesday evening, July 26. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Hines, Misses Cates, La Motte and Fulton, Lieutenants Ord, Lee, Tilton, Wilson, Dr. Johnston and Mrs. Hardaway. Mrs. Hardaway won a box and a pair of Ord a stein. Major and Mrs. Knowlton joined the party at supper. A most enjoyable bridge party was given by Mrs. Wheeler Friday afternoon July 28, for Mesdames Hardaway, Furnival, Morgan, Stopford, Davis, Waldron, Steele, Johnson, Crissy, Powell and Misses Troup and Seelye. Prizes, attractive cups and saucers, were won by Mesdames Hardaway, Steele and Crissy.

Mrs. Eberazole, at the Marine Hospital, gave a very pleasant bridge party Saturday afternoon, July 29, at which the guests from the Presidio were Mesdames Wisser, Metcalfe, Billingslea, Crissy, Wertenbaker, Chappelle and Johnson. The prizes, dainty silk bags, were won by Mesdames Billingslea, Metcalfe and Hazeltine. Quite a number from this post went over to Fort Baker Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 1, to a bridge party given by Mrs. Waldron, of that post. A beautiful leather bag was won by Mrs. Johnson and a lovely parasol by Mrs. Steele, the consolation prize, a hatpin holder, going to Mrs. Helen, of Sausalito. Other guests were Mesdames Wisser, Davis, Wheeler, Frederick and Alleyne von Schrader, Powell, Carleton, Mrs. Ide, of Fort Barry, Misses Wheeler and Seelye, and Mrs. and Miss Bond, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Wertenbaker was hostess at a highly successful bridge



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tea on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 2, at which the guests were Mesdames Wisner, Hardaway, Louisa Payne, Frederick von Schrader, Knight, Ebersole, Jordan, Frick, Stopford, Steele, Johnson, Crissy, W. H. Brooks, Alleyne von Schrader, Billingslea, Powell, and Misses Fulton, La Motte, Cates, Bond and Ruth Brooks. Mrs. Johnson won a French gilt mirror. Mrs. Hardaway a rose bowl, Miss Bond a vase, Mrs. Powell a lemon dish, and Mrs. von Schrader a plate. Misses La Motte and Cates were guests of honor at a most charming tea given by Mrs. Abney Payne for the ladies of the post Friday afternoon, July 28. Mrs. Payne was assisted by Mrs. Wisner and Mrs. Chappellier, Mrs. Wertenbaker, Misses Wuest and Conrad and Miss Frances Brooks.

A most delightful bridge luncheon was given Thursday, Aug. 3, by Mrs. Wisner for Mesdames McCormick, Millar, Wheeler, Powell, Steele, Johnson, Crissy, Wertenbaker and Miss Waterman. A brass flower holder was won by Mrs. Powell and a candlestick by Mrs. Wheeler.

Mrs. Frick entertained informally at bridge Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, for Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Johnson, and Misses Seelye and Bond. Mrs. Johnson winning the prize, a Japanese water color. Capt. and Mrs. Grimes gave a very attractive dinner preceding the hop Wednesday, July 26, at which the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Billingslea, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Bennett and Lieutenant Goodrich. Capt. and Mrs. Powell gave a dinner Tuesday, July 25, for Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Seelye and Dr. Johnston. On Friday, July 28, Col. and Mrs. Wisner and Col. and Mrs. McCormick were guests at dinner of Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Col. and Mrs. McCormick are in the city, en route to the Philippines, awaiting the sailing of the transport Sheridan, Aug. 5.

Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Seelye and Dr. Johnston were entertained at dinner Saturday, July 29, by Col. and Mrs. Frick.

Colonel Glennan, commanding the General Hospital, gave a reception Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 1, in honor of his guests, Col. and Mrs. Arthur, who are en route to the Philippines, where Colonel Arthur will assume the duties of Chief Surgeon of the islands. Col. and Mrs. Frick entertained a hop given Friday evening, July 29, by Major and Mrs. McGlachlin at Fort McDowell.

Mrs. Hardaway gave a bridge party Tuesday evening, Aug. 1, when her guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Payne, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Misses La Motte and Cates, and Lieutenants Ord and Tilton. Mrs. Payne won a dainty gilt picture frame. Lieut. and Miss Wuest gave a dinner preceding the hop Wednesday, July 26, for Miss Conrad, Midshipmen Underwood and Kirk and Lieutenants Blythe and Bowman.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Aug. 3, 1911.

The 2d Battalion has completed its target practice with a record of six expert riflemen, five of whom are enlisted men. On July 28 the 2d and 3d Battalions worked out an interesting military problem, having for their field the broad expanse of Monterey Peninsula. The same day Mrs. Merriman entertained some of the widows pro tem at an informal luncheon. Among her guests were Mesdames Evans, Bracken, Christie and Davis. On Friday evening the hop room was filled with enthusiastic dancers. The Misses McRae, Peters, Warner, Hill, Sharon and Fore, guests at Del Monte, attended.

The parents and sister of Captain Sharon, of the 4th Infantry, were recent callers in the post. Capt. and Miss Pickering dined a few friends on July 29, and after the hop extended their charming hospitality to a score or more. Mrs. Innis, of Carmel, was a guest, as were also Miss Ames, of Monterey, Miss Hawkins, of Pacific Grove, Miss Leary, of Salt Lake, Mrs. Merriman, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenants Ball, Field, Baker, Macomb and Mr. and Mrs. Gregg. Col. and Mrs. Bullard were entertained at Del Monte on the eve of their departure for Washington, where the Colonel is detailed at the War College.

The feature of the week was a dinner given at Pebble Beach by Mr. Lawrence, of Chicago. The exquisitely appointed dinner was followed by a clever vaudeville program. Mr. Lawrence imported the professional cast, whose appearance was one of the delightful surprises of this function.

Capt. and Mrs. Gracie were host and hostess at a dinner given on July 28 at Del Monte. Miss Copley was their honor guest. Miss Copley is a member of the Red Cross, of San Diego, and will always be remembered for her excellent work on the border. Mrs. Wales has been the recipient of many social favors, among them being a bridge tea at the home of Miss Ames. The bungalow was artistically decorated with a profusion of yellow flowers, these contrasting pleasingly with the dark wood interior. Mrs. W. K. Wright poured tea. There were many callers from the garrison, Del Monte and Carmel.

Mrs. Wilcox, whose husband is of the Marine Corps, with station in Pekin, China, is stopping at Del Monte. She and her mother, Mrs. W. K. Wright, a sister of Mrs. Dolph, will be her house guest for a month. General Brooks celebrated his birthday anniversary with a delightful theater party and supper. The cake and candles announced the occasion for the celebration.

The muster of July 31 was the first one for five months, with the entire regiment present. Everyone is glad to have the 8th back home, and few more so than the shopkeepers of Monterey. Business in the town had reached an alarming slump during the regiment's absence.

Mrs. Gracie entertained at bridge for Miss Copley on the afternoon of July 31. Some of those present were Mesdames W. K. Wright, Weeks, Dolph, Christie, Price and Miss Monnot, of Canton, O., who is visiting Mrs. Price for a fortnight. Mrs. Moller is giving a series of bridge teas in the solarium of Del Monte. The party of July 31 was greatly enjoyed. A handsome brass prize was won by Mrs. Bracken. Mrs. and Mrs. Frederick Botsch announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude, to Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th U.S. Inf. The wedding occurred on Monday, July 31, and was a very quiet one, attended only by the immediate families.

The bride wore a chic tailored suit of white cloth. Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen are spending their honeymoon in southern California. They will be at home at the Presidio of Monterey after Sept. 1.

Lieut. C. A. Dravo left on Aug. 1 for Leavenworth, where he goes to take the Signal School course. Captain Hathaway, M.C., has gone to join Mrs. Hathaway at Owensboro, Ky. The Captain has a month's leave, with permission to apply for an extension of a month. Captain Christie is acting adjutant during Captain Knudsen's absence.

A unique party was given on the evening of Aug. 1 by Captain Baldwin and Lieutenant Minnigerode. There were a hundred guests at the old Spanish residence in Monterey, which was used for this function. Dancing was the feature. The evening, the music being rendered by a Spanish orchestra. A supper of tamales, frijoles and enchiladas was served.

One of the most attractive parties of this season was a bridge given by Mrs. Dolph for her sister, Mrs. Weeks. The first prize, a brass teapot, was awarded to Mrs. W. K. Wright. The second and guest prizes, silver picture frames, were presented to Mesdames Kalde and Weeks, respectively. Mrs. Evans assisted the hostess, while Mrs. Christie presided at the tea urn and Mrs. Hunter, of Monterey, served ice.

Capt. Glenn Davis, 12th Inf., has left for San Francisco and expects to sail on Aug. 5 for the islands, to join his regiment at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Davis and small daughter will remain here until the Captain's return.

Mrs. Price entertained at bridge on Aug. 3 for Miss Monnot. Among the guests were Mesdames Weeks, Dolph, Christie, Gracie, Brosius, Ripley, Gregg, Miller, Bracken, and Mrs. Davis. The dainty refreshments were served in an attractively decorated dining room. Mrs. Miller poured tea and Mrs. Gracie assisted.

Golf and tennis claim their share of the garrison's interest. Almost every afternoon Colonels Miller, Wright, McIver and Captains Reed and Dolph play on the Del Monte links. Tennis continues to be a favorite with many.

Capt. Erwin, of the 30th Infantry, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco, is a guest on the post. Miss Burts, of Alameda, who has been visiting Mrs. Everts, has returned home. Mrs. Pope has been confined to the house for a week, but is able to be about again.

Dr. and Miss Bowman asked a few friends to meet Miss Copley on the evening of Aug. 2, after a pleasant evening of bridge a delicious supper was served. Captain McMaster, Capt. and Mrs. Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wormer were among those present.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 10, 1911.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, accompanied by Capt. Charles W. Fenton and Lieut. Marion W. Howze, aides-de-camp, participated in the welcome accorded to Admiral, Count Heihachiro Togo upon his arrival from Europe on Thursday, Aug. 3. The party went down the bay on the U.S.S. Seneca and met the Admiral at Quarantine and formed his escort to the city. General Grant will entertain Admiral Togo at luncheon on Aug. 16, and in the afternoon a reception will be given by Gen. and Mrs. Grant at Corbin Hall in honor of the Admiral.

On Saturday afternoon three aviators—Beachey, Robinson and Ely—started from Governors Island on a cross-country race to Philadelphia. They came a day or two before to prepare for the contest and much interest was taken in their little encampment on the new-made land near the Castle.

Among the recent guests in the garrison have been Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garrison and Col. Hugh L. Scott at Lieut. Col. Herbert J. Slocum's; Mrs. G. O. Newman and Mr. David Newman, of Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Bessie Grey and Mr. Arthur Rae, of Baltimore, and Susan McClary, of Windsor, Vt., at Mrs. Susan S. Paine's; and Miss Aline Harvard, of Fairfield, Conn., at Mrs. Edmund B. Smith's.

Mr. Germaine Slocum is convalescing at Hague, Lake George, after a successful operation. Mrs. Gamble, mother of Mrs. William M. Black, who has been ill for some weeks at Wilmington, Del., returned to Governors' Island Aug. 9. Capt. Charles H. Paine is spending a month in the Adirondacks at Mrs. A. F. Stevens's camp, "Port Ulster," on Lake Titus, and Mrs. Paine is spending some days at the Berkshire Inn, Atlantic City.

Dr. John H. Trinder has gone to Fort Hunt for temporary duty. Dr. John J. Reddy has arrived at Fort Jay and is living in the bachelors' quarters. Lieut. John R. Emory, jr., left on Aug. 8 for a month's leave to be spent in Washington and the South. Lieut. Jacob H. Rudolph left Aug. 7 for a seven weeks' leave at his home going first to his camp at Niagara. Mrs. B. H. Wells and children are visiting in Maine. Chaplain Franz Joseph Feinler, 18th Inf., was the guest on Monday of Chaplain E. B. Smith.

The band gave an excellent farewell concert at the Officers' Club before departing for a month's tour at Forts Niagara and Porter, where the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 29th Infantry are stationed.

A new set of quarters for Hospital Corps men is being constructed directly adjoining the post hospital on the east. Some rock was encountered in building the foundations and the unusual sound on Governors Island of blasting was frequently heard on Monday. The new set of quarters is progressing rapidly. The cables connecting the island with the city by telephone and telegraph have been taken up and relocated at the New York end by the Signal Corps and it is understood that the ship will be temporarily changed before long to the municipal ferry slip to allow work of reconstruction at the barge office.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 8, 1911.

Because of their pride in holding the record in efficiency in gunnery for a year the enlisted men of the U.S.S. Maryland have purchased a handsome silk pennant, which will be presented to the ranking ship in gunnery this year. Steam engineering, as well, will be taken into consideration in this award, and with it will go a letter of commendation from President Taft to the officers and men of the winning ship, the commanding officer naming the nine officers who were foremost, and each will receive a copy of the letter. Pennants will only be given ships ranking first in battle efficiency; while trophies will be presented winning ships, in either steam engineering or gunnery contests.

Among those attending the Saturday evening hop at the Chamberlin were Mr. and Mrs. Lane Kelly, jr., Miss Bessie Kelly, Misses Helen and Kate DuBose and Miss Alice Hibbert. Mrs. Robert S. Carter entertained recently at a charming tea at "The Rectory," her home in South Boston, Va., for her guest, Mrs. Joseph G. Walker, of Woodbury Forest Va., formerly Miss Violet Niles, daughter of Admiral Niles.

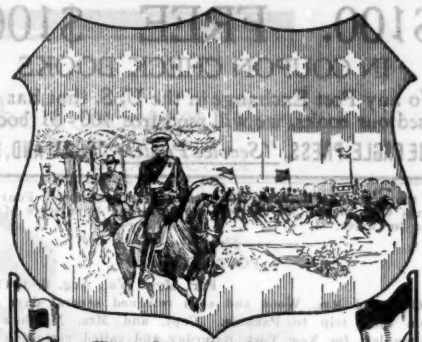
At the Boy Scout meeting held Saturday evening a letter was written to Scout Headquarters, New York, asking for a charter, and it was decided to ask Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook to remain scoutmaster and divide the company into patrols of ten each. The company will consist of fifty scouts, will go into camp at Ocean View, under A. Roy Williams, with J. G. Holladay, Naval Y.M.C.A., as treasurer.

Saturday afternoon, at her home, Marlborough Apartments, Mrs. Alice Cleborne Rowland was married to Mr. Frank Hugh Rowland, the Rev. E. T. Adams, of St. Louis, officiating. The bride, in white crepe meteor, was attended by her daughter, Alice, in yellow silk. Mrs. Bondourant is the youngest daughter of the late Med. Dir. and Mrs. Cleborne and a sister of Paym. Cuthbert J. Cleborne.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, U.S.A., who have been guests of the mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burrass, Duke street, have left to visit relatives in Williamsburg, Newport News and Laray, Va. Lieut. Stearns Dodson, U.S.A., of Fort Greble, has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Dodson, Norfolk. Lieut. L. J. Gulliver and wife are recent additions to the navy and are at Lynnhaven Hotel, Norfolk, and observations for many others have been made during the gathering of the fleet in the Roads.

Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook has been on a short fishing trip. Misses Helen and Kate DuBose and Miss Marie Marbury are guests of Miss Margaret Van Patten, Cape Henry. Miss Mary Hope is the guest of Asst. Surg. George C. Rhodes and Mrs. Rhodes, Port Royal, S.C. Surgeon Rhodes will leave shortly to join his ship, the South Carolina.

Lieut. William Halsey, jr., left last week to join Mrs. Halsey



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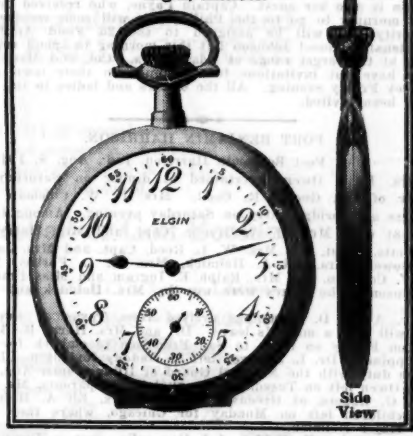
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and little daughter at Bay Head, N.J., where they have arrived after spending the month of July at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Naval Constr. E. G. Kintner is a guest of relatives in Portsmouth for ten days.

### CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., July 6, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cox entertained at dinner on June 25 in honor of Major and Mrs. Barnum; Mrs. P. E. Davis and Captain Wells were also present. Miss Helen Nicholson, who was the guest of Mrs. Harding Polk for the past two weeks, has returned to Fort McKinley. Lieut. and Miss Farman entertained at dinner on June 26 for Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Captain Watson, Lieutenants Sayles, Powers and J. L. Collins. Major and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson entertained at dinner on Monday in honor of Major Donaldson's birthday. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury, Major and Mrs. Bratton; also Masters John and Gus Donaldson.

Mr. and Mrs. Muni, of Batangas, gave a delightful dinner on Monday for Major and Mrs. Barnum, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer, Captains King and Wells. Major and Mrs. Barnum were honor guests at a dinner on Tuesday, given by Lieut. and Mrs. McCain; others present were Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Miss Carson, Captain Wells, Lieutenant Powers and Dr. Stancliff. Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Collins gave a dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer, Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Miss Carson and Dr. Stancliff. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. West, who are the guests of Major and Mrs. Bratton. Others present were Major and Mrs. Bratton, Mrs. Smalley, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Captain Elliot. Mrs. Rethorst entertained the luncheon bridge club on Saturday morning. The prize was won by Mrs. Kingsbury. Other members of the club are Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. Sherburne, Mrs. Eyles and Miss Carson.

Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, who was quite ill for a few days with malarial fever, has recovered entirely. He and his mother sail on the Buford for the States. Lieutenant Smalley will go to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Signal School. Capt. C. B. Sweezy arrived from Manila on July 1 to take up the duties as adjutant, relieving Major Barnum, who has gone to Manila to take Captain Sweezy's job as secretary of the new Army and Navy Club. Captain Watson, Lieutenant Powers and Lieutenant Collins gave a dinner last Friday for Captain Elliot, Captain Wells and Dr. Stancliff. After dinner the party attended the moving picture show at the amusement hall. Capt. P. W. Corbuser has arrived, has been assigned to Troop B and will occupy quarters No. 87.

Master Clayborne Latrobe was taken quite sick, very suddenly, on Sunday, with appendicitis. Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe took him to Manila on Monday, where he was operated upon within an hour of their arrival. He is doing nicely and will be able to return soon to the post. Master Lawrence Carson fell from a tree a few days ago and cut his leg very severely on the edge of the cement walk. It was necessary to sew up the wound, and he is now on crutches. This is the second fall Master Carson has had from a tree and the second time on crutches. Beware, young boys, of trees!

Quite a number of recruits came in on Wednesday from Manila and are camping on the lawn in front of the post hospital.

The baseball field of Camp McGrath, on the morning of July 4, was the scene of much mirth and laughter, when the most exciting game of the season was played by the officers



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of the post: the married men against the bachelors. Four innings were played, the married men winning by a score of sixteen to twelve.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 9, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. Wood and sons returned several days ago from their trip to Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Matthew E. Hanna left for New York Saturday and sailed yesterday for London. After spending several weeks there they will go to Germany, where Captain Hanna will attend the maneuvers as one of the American observers.

The polo game that was scheduled for last Saturday was postponed on account of rain.

All the officers in the post and most of the ladies attended the President's reception on Saturday night to meet Admiral Togo. Dr. H. S. Williams spent the week-end with friends at Hampton, Va. Miss Margaret Kimberly, who spent several days at the post last week as the guest of Miss Garrard, left Saturday for her home at Old Point, Va.

Lieut. J. R. Brabson, who returned with the Artillery from Texas, has gone on a month's leave before joining his new regiment, the 2d Field Artillery, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Barnett entertained at dinner Sunday for several of the Engineer officers from Washington Barracks.

Monday there was great excitement in the post when Capt. Paul W. Beck arrived in a Curtiss aeroplane from College Park. After spending about half an hour at the post he flew over the parade ground and when getting up to 2,500 feet he left for Washington. Captain Beck's machine had not gotten out of sight before Capt. C. deF. Chandler and Lieut. H. H. Arnold appeared in a Wright aeroplane.

Monday Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster had Miss Garrard, Capt. H. H. Bailey and Lieut. E. F. Graham as their guests at dinner. Yesterday Capt. G. V. Henry, Lieuts. E. F. Graham and A. R. Chaffee left for Charlottesville, Va., where they will ride in the horse show that opens to-day. Last night at the reception at the Army and Navy Club in Washington for Admiral Togo a great many of the officers of this post were present.

Dr. Bell, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Brook Payne, left for his home in San Antonio this morning. Mrs. Bell will be here several weeks longer. Mrs. Payne's cousin is also her guest. Captain Payne, who received orders this morning to go to the Philippines, will soon receive his majority and will be assigned to the 2d Field Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson left this morning to spend several days at the target range at Edsalls, Va. Col. and Mrs. Garrard have out invitations for a supper on their lawn at 7 o'clock Friday evening. All the officers and ladies in the post have been invited.

### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 8, 1911.

Mrs. L. J. Owen entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Col. George R. Cecil. Mrs. F. W. Coleman was hostess at a bridge party on Saturday evening. Among those present were Mrs. H. A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Harry H. Tebbetts, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Mr. Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram and Miss Frances Burlinson. The prizes were won by Mrs. Helmick and Mr. Reed.

Mr. Avery D. Cummings arrived from Texas on Sunday and will have a month's leave. Dr. and Mrs. Harry B. Berry left on Friday en route to San Francisco to embark for the Philippines. Dr. L. J. Owen left on Sunday for Elgin, Ill., to be on duty with the National Guard of Illinois until Aug. 26. Mrs. Owen left on Tuesday for a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rogers, at Greenville, Mass. Mrs. Eli A. Helmick and children left on Monday for Chicago, where they will join Major Helmick.

Gen. Charles H. Noble, of Indianapolis, gave a dinner on Sunday evening at the German House in honor of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, who are leaving on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy has returned to the post to remain ten days, and will then proceed to Camp Perry for duty.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Walter L. Reed was hostess at a charming little dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, others present being Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Jr., and Major Fauntleroy. Miss Frances Burlinson was the guest of Mrs. H. A. Greene for a few days before leaving for New York city to visit her sister, Mrs. John J. Cunningham, for the winter.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 9, 1911.

Monroe is about the quietest place one can imagine, with only about a dozen families left. The houses are being done over for the incoming classes. Capt. W. H. Monroe has arrived and taken the house recently occupied by Capt. Bottoms. He will be in the advanced class. Mrs. C. P. Townsley has been confined to her room for two weeks with a severe attack of tonsillitis. Col. I. N. Lewis has returned from a two weeks' trip to Cleveland and New York.

Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis spent several days this week in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Eldredge leave this week for a month's visit. Mrs. Eldredge goes to visit her brother in the Adirondacks and Lieutenant Eldredge to Atlantic City. Mrs. James P. Barney, of Cape Charles City, is visiting Major and Mrs. Hayden.

### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 8, 1911.

Major and Mrs. Abernethy and Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle were dinner guests on Wednesday evening of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Mullen and Lieutenant Greene made up a party to take in the shows and amusements of Luna Park, a pleasure guests on Friday evening of a little dinner given by Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, when other guests were Mr. Henry C. Davis, Jr., and Lieutenant Van Deusen.

After the bowling Friday Lieutenant Brown was host of a jolly supper. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Miss Mullen, Dr. Triner, Mr. H. C. Davis, Jr., and Lieutenant Van Deusen and Greene. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle left on a three weeks' leave to be spent in the Virginia mountains before going to their new station, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham went up to Harper's Ferry with Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle and spent the night in the historical old town, returning to the post Sunday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle will probably also visit Luray and Natural Bridge, Va. Mrs. Connor and Miss Margaret Connor are with Capt. and Mrs. Matson. Mr. Murphy, of the U. S. Forestry Department, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis for the week-end. Canon Austin held his regular bi-weekly services here Sunday night.

In the baseball league the 17th Company still has the lead.

Next Monday all the companies except the 104th go to Fort Monroe for target practice. The 104th company has their target practice at Fort Rodman, Mass., in June.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Aug. 3, 1911.

In the target practice here this week the 115th Co., C.A.C., under command of Captain Koch, fired the record shots with the ten-inch guns at a distance of 8,500 yards Thursday afternoon. After five shots were fired the target was so completely demolished the practice had to be discontinued until instructions from higher authority were received. Thursday morning Colonel Wisner and Captain Chappell left for San Francisco. During their stay at the fort Colonel Wisner was the guest of Major and Mrs. McManus, Colonel Marsh of Capt. and Mrs. Le Cocq, and Captain Chappell of Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen.

Capt. and Mrs. Lull and Dr. and Mrs. Anderson were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle on Wednesday. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Le Cocq entertained with a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Drake and Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson. Miss Demens, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson during target practice, returned to her home in Los Angeles Thursday morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson left Fort Rosecrans Wednesday evening to enjoy a three months' leave with relatives and friends before sailing for the Philippines the early part of November. During their stay at the fort they made many friends. Dr. Gibson has arrived and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Dr. Anderson. Mrs. Gibson and baby are expected the latter part of the week.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinkley. Woods Hole, Mass.  
ALBION—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. San Juan, P.R.  
ANCON—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.  
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCAT—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.  
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAYEY—Master's Mate H. E. Manson. New Orleans, La.  
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.  
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.  
McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Diego, Cal.  
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MAHATAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.  
MAXINE—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.  
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.  
RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. On Bering Sea cruise.  
SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. Neah Bay, Wash.  
TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. On Bering Sea cruise.  
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. On Alaska Sea cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.  
WINDOM—Capt. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.  
WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke. Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

BUCK—Born at Fort Warren, Mass., Aug. 1, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Frederick L. Buck, C.A.C., U.S.A., a son, Carson Perry Buck.

DEAR—Born to Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Dear, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a sturdy little son, at Baguio, Benguet, P.I., June 25, 1911.

DUNCAN—Born to Mrs. O. D. Duncan, wife of Lieut. O. D. Duncan, U.S.N., retired, a daughter, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1911, at Cleveland, O.

FOWLER—Born at Washington, D.C., July 5, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E., U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Frederica Fowler.

GRAHAM—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1911, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Graham, U.S.N.

GUTHRIE—Born at Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 6, 1911, to the wife of Capt. W. L. Guthrie, C.E., U.S.A., a daughter, Marion Louise Guthrie.

JUENEMANN—Born to the wife of Capt. George F. Juene-mann, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo., on Aug. 4, 1911, a son, Frederick Reade.

MACMILLAN—Born to the wife of Lieut. W. T. MacMillan, 23d U.S. Inf., a son, Ladd MacMillan, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 18, 1911.

MARSTON—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 27, 1911, to the wife of 1st Lieut. John Marston, 3d U.S.M.C., a daughter, Elizabeth Worthington Marston.

MEREDITH—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 4, 1911, a son, William Riggs, to the wife of Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 27th U.S. Inf.

MINUS—Born to the wife of Capt. Josiah C. Minus, U.S.A., retired, at Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 3, 1911, a daughter.

MITCHELL—Born at Hudson Falls, N.Y., July 15, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Willis G. Mitchell, U.S.N., a son.

MUSTIN—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1911, to Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., a son.

PARK—Born July 28, 1911, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Richard Park, C.E., U.S.A.

RHOADES—Born to the wife of Capt. Albert I. Rhoades, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Bertha Marion, on July 17, 1911.

WETHERILL—Born at Manila, P.I., a girl, to the wife of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th U.S. Inf.

#### MARRIED.

AVERY—OCHELTREE—At Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 1, 1911, Lieut. Ray L. Avery, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Ocheltree.

COKE—CROCKER—At Galveston, Texas, July 31, 1911, Lieut. Lewis Coke, U.S.N., and Miss Lillian Mabel Crocker.

GOODALE—CRITZ—At Starkville, Miss., Aug. 9, 1911, Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Laura Lillias Critz.

KNUDSEN—BOTSCH—At Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 31, 1911, Capt. Frederick L. Knudsen, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Gertrude Botsch, daughter of Mr. Frederick Botsch.

LANG—HARMON—At Manila, P.I., May 31, 1911, Lieut. John Walton Lang, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edith Louise Harmon, daughter of Mr. M. F. Harmon, Coast Art., U.S.A.

POTTER—WILHELM—At Grass Valley, Cal., July 17, 1911, Miss Ida Louise Wilhelm and Lieut. Waldo Charles Potter, 1st U.S. Field Art.

USRY—HALL—At Manila, P.I., July 2, 1911, Lieut. John F. Usry, P.S., and Miss Clara A. Hall.

WISE—CLEN DENING—At Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1911, 1st Class Serg. Harold Alfred Wise, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Clen Denning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Fletcher Clen Denning. At home during the month of September, 613 Boscebel street, Nashville, Tenn.

#### DIED.

BRUFF—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1911, Lieut. Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

EDDY—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1911, Brevet Brig. Gen. William H. Eddy, N.G.N.Y., retired.

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GILLMORE.—Died at New York city, Aug. 6, 1911, Henry Van Kleeck Gillmore, son of Col. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, captain U.S.A., retired.

KENDIG.—Entered into rest at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1911. Rev. Daniel Kendig, chaplain, U.S. Army, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

KNIGHT.—Died at Bogalusa, La., Aug. 5, 1911, Mr. Erastus C. Knight, Jr., brother of Mrs. Ralph Brown Lister, wife of Lieutenant Lister, 1st U.S. Inf.

REYNOLDS.—Died at Kingston, N.Y., July 24, 1911, Charles Reynolds, father of Mrs. Chambers, wife of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the following from a member of the Pa. N.G. relative to the recent camp of the 2d Brigade, Pa. N.G.: "The camp was one of almost maneuvers and I hiked it over the country three days for about a distance of forty miles. The inspection was very little more humane than twenty years ago. It required almost two hours to inspect a regiment, most of the time being taken up in the inspection of the rifle. As far as the annual inspection is concerned it was almost the same old drag that has held down the guard since 1887. The ceremonies of the old days are almost more the features in this brigade. This has been the most instructive camp the brigade has ever held. It was one of hard work from start to finish, and when I tell you that I followed the solving of the three problems given, nearly all the time afoot, you will know that it was not a picnic. I would not attend another camp for love or money. There was frost twice during the week, the nights rainy with heavy winds, which threw down canvas in all the camps. Day and night the camp was filled with women and the Light Battery commander made complaint that their presence was detrimental to discipline in his command."

Arrangements for a ten days' camp of instruction for the District of Columbia National Guard have been completed. An innovation in the order this year provides for a three-day march over the roads of Maryland by the 1st Field Battery and by the mounted detachment of the Signal Corps Company. It is planned to make camp each day near some village. The remaining organizations of the guard, the 1st and 2d Regiments, bands, 1st Separate Battalion, Medical Corps, sanitary troops, etc., will entrain Aug. 18. To ensure a perfect supply of good drinking water the medical department is ordered to have established by the evening of Aug. 16, two days before the brigade arrives, a central filtering plant, capable of supplying plenty of water for the entire command during the encampment. The orders call special attention to the importance of instruction in guard duty in all its phases and requirements, and in the observance of military courtesies. Assignments of Regular Army officers, in addition to Capt. James B. Allison, the instructor-inspector, have been made for the camp, as follows: Major Marcus D. Cronin, 18th Inf., to headquarters; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Cav., to 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, Inf., to 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, Inf., to 1st Separate Battalion; Capt. John E. Kilbreth, Jr., 6th Field Art., to 1st Battery; Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, S.C., to Signal Corps Company; Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C., to Ambulance Company.

The application by petition of James F. Jaudon and other residents of Miami, Fla., to be organized, equipped and mustered into the military service of the state as a company of infantry, having been granted by the Governor, the new company was mustered into the service on the night of July 19, 1911, and assigned to the 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment Infantry and designated as Co. M. Capt. James F. Jaudon, supernumerary list, is restored to the active list and assigned to command Co. M.

Capt. A. Lake, 1st Inf., of Michigan, in an official report dated July 15, 1911, says: "On the afternoon of July 4, while in swimming in a river named Beecher Warren, twenty years old, living at West Uxley, Mich., was taken with cramps and went down, being down for five minutes or more, when Pvt. Norman L. Thomas, Co. H, 1st Inf., who was a spectator, took off his blouse, leggings and shoes, dove in and brought the body ashore. Serg. Neil McKinnon and Pvt. H. L. Phillips, of the Hospital Corps, then took charge of the man, and by reason of their military training were able to save his life. Major J. V. Frazier, of Lapeer, was present and saw the work." Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, Chief of Staff, under orders from the Governor, has commended the men concerned in orders.

Officers of the Mississippi National Guard favor Vicksburg for the Army maneuvers next year, and in that connection every effort is going to be made to have that place selected. Brigadier General Woods says that Vicksburg is eminently fitted as the best battleground in the state, and that he feels sure that this city would be unanimously favored if the Army maneuvers are to be held in Mississippi or the South. Col. E. B. Baker was asked for his opinion and said he had no hesitancy whatever in giving Vicksburg his unrestricted endorsement. Adj. Gen. Arthur Fridge has given expression to similar views, and various officers have spoken of the many advantages their men had received by training over the hills and valleys, which afforded a natural battlefield.

Any amount of speculation is being indulged in concerning the filling of the coming vacancies among general officers and others of the N.G.N.Y. who will retire after Dec. 31 next upon reaching the age of sixty-four. To fill the vacancy of major general commanding, when it occurs, the Governor must appoint, but who he will select is not known. The names of Colonels Appleton, Dyer, Bates and Hotchkiss have been mentioned as possible favorites, but no one knows that either of them would accept the position even if offered. The name of Brig. Gen. S. M. Welch, of Buffalo, has also been mentioned, but as he was only recently appointed from colonel it is not considered certain that he will be considered, although he has great influence at Albany, and may be the dark horse. The friends of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, the youngest general officer in the Guard, have also started to work in his behalf, and claim that, being senior brigadier general, he is entitled to consideration, and the Governor can select him from the supernumerary list. For the command of the 1st Brigade of Coast Artillery of Col. William F. Morris, of the 9th Regiment, are working for him. He is the senior colonel of coast artillery, and has a record as an exceptionally capable administrative officer. General Austen, the present Chief of Coast Artillery, favors the appointment of Colonel Morris. Lieut. Col. W. L. Taylor, assistant to General Austen, is also in the field for Chief of Coast Artillery, and he has a high technical education to recommend him for the place. For brigadier general of the 1st Brigade various names are mentioned, but nobody knows. The Governor may either appoint or allow an election for the two last-named officers.

Colonel Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., announces, with deep sorrow, the death of 1st Lieut. Louis Herbert Griet, of the 22d, which occurred on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1911.

Letters urging the merchants of Baltimore, Md., to donate toward the \$20,000 fund to send the 5th Regiment to Atlanta, Ga., in October have been sent out by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. These appeals give as a reason for the merchants' contributions that the sending of the regiment to Atlanta, when Baltimore merchants are making a strong bid for the Dixie trade, will keep the Monumental City in the Southern buyers' mind, and be a good investment for the merchants. About \$3,500 has been contributed so far, but several large sub-



scriptions are expected in a few days. To assist in the raising of funds for the regiment the board of officers have given permission to the non-commissioned officers to hold a circus in the armory during the first week in September. Only professional talent will be employed and only the best acts will be given. The stunts will be performed upon a stage 40 feet by 60 feet, which will be erected in the center of the armory floor, and the seats will be arranged around it so that everyone will have a clear view. Another feature will be the side shows in the company rooms. Like the circus acts, the show people will be professionals, and they will be the best obtainable. The committee is made up of Major Washington Bowie, Capt. Frank G. Hancock, Capt. Hugh Gelston and Capt. F. S. Whitman.

Major T. M. Wortham, commanding the 1st Battalion, Field Art., Virginia Volunteers, directs his command to parade for field service at an independent camp of instruction from Saturday, Aug. 12, to Saturday, Aug. 19, inclusive, at Taylor's Crossing, near Glen Allen, Henrico county, Va. The camp is officially designated as "Camp Lindsay Walker." Battery A will march from its home station to the camp, and Batteries B and C will proceed to the camp by rail. The routine of duty includes reveille, at 5:15 a.m.; stables, 5:35; mess, 6:15; assembly for drill, 8; water call, 11; stables, 11:30; mess, 12 m.; assembly for drill, 1:30 p.m.; recall, 3:30; officers' call, 3:45; stables, 5; mess, 6; retreat, 6:45; guard mount, 8:55; tattoo, 9; taps, 10.

Col. Elmore F. Austin, of the 8th N.Y., and the twenty-seven officers of his command, who returned from a tour of coast artillery instruction a few days since from Fort Levee, Me., are unanimous in their praise of Col. W. F. Newcomb, U.S.A., commanding the District of Portland, for the uniform courtesy they received from the Colonel and his officers and men. Colonel Austin says that he and his officers were treated with every consideration, and that the tour of duty was very profitable. Everything was highly satisfactory except the weather on several days, which, owing to fog, interfered with the shooting instruction a little. The detail from the 8th made some highly creditable scores. In firing with the mortar they made five hits out of six shots, and at sub-caliber practice, with the twelve-inch gun, emergency fire, in which the distance was judged, ten hits were made out of seventeen shots. The officers of the regiment, as a token of esteem for Capt. James B. Mitchell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., presented him with a gold stop watch. Capt. Alexander A. Bremer, of the 8th, injured his right leg by falling down some steps while on duty at the post, and has to go about on crutches.

The rifle team of the 1st Co., Coast Art., Florida N.G., of Plant City, left on Aug. 1 for the new state camp grounds near Jacksonville, Fla., to participate in the annual Florida state rifle competition. Those winning a place on the team this year are Capt. U. B. Collins, Sergt. B. T. Wills, Meech, E. O. Pemberton, Musan, David Pemberton and Pvt. Earl Moore. Adjutant General Foster has detailed Lieut. R. R. Tomlin to serve as range officer at the meet. The Plant City team ranked sixth of all the teams in the state last year.

The following officers and men comprise the team to represent Connecticut in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Musn. Eugene G. Reising, 1st Inf.; Sergt. George C. Froeland, 2d Inf.; Corp. Frank C. Thompson, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Riley, 2d Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Ellis B. Baker, Jr., 2d Inf.; Sergt. John Alden, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Andrew P. Lauridsen, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Earnest C. Simpson, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Bowden, 2d Inf.; Major Ernest L. Isbell, 2d Inf.; Major John A. Hagers, C.A.C.; Pvt. Henry F. Brandamour, 2d Inf. Team captain, Capt. Arthur J. Howard, Q.D.; team spotter, Capt. Percy H. Morgan, C.A.C.; team coach, Ord. Sergt. Thomas E. Reed, and principals or alternates, 1st Sergt. Howard S. Williams, 2d Inf.; Capt. John W. Riley, 1st Inf., and Sergt. Ira A. Warren, C.A.C.

The following officers of the Maryland National Guard having successfully passed the examinations prescribed, their commissions are made permanent: Major David W. Jenkins, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul K. Wroth, C. Wallace High, J. Milton Knight, C. J. Hellman, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry W. Kennard, M.O.; 2d Lieut. Henry C. Berwager, 1st Inf., Charles M. Saxelby, 5th Inf., and Walter J. Caple, 4th Inf.

The rifle team to represent New York at Camp Perry, O., is made up as follows: Capt. Arthur Kemp, 1st Lieut. Damase J. Cadotte, Ord. Sergt. William P. Leuschner and Corp. J. H. Knubel, 74th Regt.; Ord. Sergt. George H. Doyle, 71st Regt.; Q.M. Sergt. F. M. Dardinkiller, 2d Brigade Hdqrs.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Short, 1st Batt., Field Art.; Capt. George W. C. Gerwin and Ord. Sergt. A. E. Wells, 71st Regt.; Ord. Sergt. George E. Bryant, 23d Regt.; 1st Sergt. L. F. Knust, 7th Regt.; Pvt. Daniel C. Meyer and Pvt. J. K. Boles, 7th Regt.; Coms. Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, 12th Regt.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief O.O., captain of the team; Capt. W. H. Palmer, 7th Regt., adjutant and range officer; Lieut. Col. E. B. Bruch, 1st Regt., Capt. W. J. Underwood, 7th Regt., spotter, and Capt. J. J. Cotter, Field Hospital, surgeon.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

L.—Examinations are announced under our classified Army heading as soon as the orders authorizing same are issued. Your question is too indefinite.

POWELL.—We would suggest that you address the retired commissary sergeant at the last address you had of him, placing your own address in the upper left hand corner of the envelope for return if not delivered. Or write to the Adjutant General, through the channel, giving reason for seeking the information.

C. A.—As the 16th Infantry has been in Alaska but one year no arrangements have been made to relieve it. It is not known what regiment will take the Alaskan detail when the 16th returns.

L. G. S.—As to any law in your state in regard to punishing managers of amusement resorts for barring therefrom men in the uniform of the military services, consult your C.O. A file of all orders should be in his possession. Only a few of the states have passed laws in regard to discrimination against the uniform. The United States law applies only to the District of Columbia and the territories.

C. M.—An enlisted man in charge of a sentinel will not salute an officer. A man on parole is entitled to render and receive the customary honors.

J. W. B.—G.O. 55, 1911, applies only to applicants from civil life. G.O. 125, 1908, relates to enlisted men's examination for commission. Granting of furloughs is governed by Army Regulations, Pars. 106, 107. Your C.O. can inform you on this. A man who passes the preliminary examination is held for duty until he passes the final and is appointed.

F. C.—As by your membership in the National Guard you are entitled to wear the uniform, you should apply through the channel for the Philippine Campaign badge, to which you are entitled by virtue of your service in the 34th U.S. Volunteers, 1899-1901. Apply under G.O. 129, 1908, War Department.

CONSTANT READER.—The duties of a clerk in the Militia and the Regular Army are various, according to whether they relate to the pay accounts, the mess accounts, property accounts or any particular branch of the Service. Apply at National Guard armory, to address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., and the War Department. States are divided into Congressional districts in proportion to their population, and that portion of a state which is entitled to elect one Congressman is called a Congressional district. New York state has thirty-seven Congressional districts, Pennsylvania thirty-two; other states from one to twenty-five, the states whose Congressmen are being defeated, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. A pamphlet relating to West Point appointments will be sent you by the War Department on request. The term of the military course at West Point is four years. The cadet is paid while attending the Academy. The West Point reservation is open to visitors every day. The article you inquire about was "Why a Young Man Should Join the Militia," published in our issue of May 6, page 1069.

STEADY READER asks: Can a boy at fifteen to sixteen enlist on a school ship in the Navy? (2) Must he pass a physical examination? (3) Can an enlistee take an examination for an independent command? Answer: (1) Must be at least seventeen years old to enlist as an apprentice. (2) Yes. (3) Ensigns are examined for promotion when there are vacancies higher in the grade, and are detailed for duty as the needs of the Service may demand.



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## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 3, 1911.

Thursday night's hop was one of the prettiest recently given. It was held in the sail loft instead of in the Apartment House, the fact that an appropriation is now available for turning the latter into a couple of quarters for officers having spoiled it as quarters for the Mare Island Club. Many dinners, both aboard the cruisers and on the island, preceded the dance, among those who entertained at dinner being Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, who had a dozen guests. Mrs. Ray was obliged to recall the invitations for the large card party which she was to have given on Saturday in honor of the Misses Mayo, sisters of Capt. Henry T. Mayo, who are spending a few weeks here. The illness of Mrs. Ray's sister, Mrs. Wooster, necessitated her going to San Francisco on Saturday, when she was accompanied to the city by her niece, Miss Nina Blow, who had come up to spend a few days at the station.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon were hosts at a handsomely appointed dinner on Friday, July 28, for Surg. and Mrs. H. R. Webb, Miss Pegram, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. John M. Ulyrberger, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed and P.A. Paymr. Harold J. Hine. Yesterday the orders detaching Pay Inspector Bonaffon arrived, and there is much regret expressed over the coming departure of this popular couple. Pay Inspector Bonaffon will be detached on Sept. 1, when they will leave immediately for the East to enjoy a month's leave before he reports for duty on one of the battleships of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Miss Reed, who was stricken with appendicitis a few weeks ago, while on a visit to her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, has quite recovered and is again able to participate in the social activity at the station. Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo's son, who graduated from the University of California with this year's class, was a week-end visitor to the yard. Capt. Charles H. Harlow, of the California, and Mrs. Harlow spent the week-end at Lake Tahoe. They have taken a house in Vallejo for the summer, as the California is to be here until the middle of the coming month. Major Frank K. Ferguson leaves this week for duty at the Army War College. Capt. W. N. Hall, U.S.A., arrived in San Francisco during the past week.

Mrs. William H. Standley, accompanied by her little ones, arrived at the yard to join Lieutenant Commander Standley on Monday last, having spent a month in the mountains since coming up from San Diego, where she has made her home during the past three years. They are now pleasantly located in the quarters assigned to the aid to the commandant, an office which Lieutenant Commander Standley now holds. For the first time since the Manila was fitted up with quarters for the executive officer of the Independence that office is held by a bachelor, retired. Another officer who recently reported for duty aboard the Independence is Mdsn. Lawrence Townsend, who arrived from the Orient a week or ten days ago.

Mrs. William V. Tomb is again in Vallejo after several months' absence while the Maryland was in southern waters.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett of the South Dakota, is expected to arrive from San Diego on Monday. They will make their home at the St. Vincent, as the South Dakota is to remain here for some weeks after the departure of the other ships of the fleet, Sept. 15. Major R. A. Brown, U.S.A., is spending a few days at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, en route to Manila for duty. Lieut. George E. Kumpke, who has

relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, has reported for special duty in San Francisco. Capt. F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., who is on leave, arrived from Manila recently and is a guest at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco. Capt. Moses T. Barlow, P.S.M.C., is at the Arlington in San Francisco until he sails for Manila in a few days.

The fourth birthday of the cruiser California, aboard which the colors were first raised at Mare Island on Aug. 1, 1907, was fittingly observed aboard the flagship on Tuesday with a matinee hop, Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Capt. Charles H. Harlow and the wardroom officers entertaining for several hundred guests. Practically everyone from Mare Island and the naval colony in Vallejo was present, while a large number of guests from San Francisco and the Bay cities attended the affair. From the San Francisco Naval Training Station came Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and a large number of guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley, Mrs. Peters, Miss Anna Peters, Mrs. Beauregard and Miss Beauregard, Mrs. John S. Graham, Miss Moore and many others.

Mrs. Albert L. Rees, who, with Lieutenant Rees, has taken a house in Vallejo for the summer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Schlesinger, in San Francisco, for a few days. Capt. R. W. Mearns and Col. H. W. Wheeler are in San Francisco for a brief stay. Mrs. Mary Turner, accompanied by her niece, Miss Ruth Hascal, will sail on the September transport for Olongapo to be guests for six months of Mrs. Turner's son, Capt. T. O. Turner, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Turner. Another son, P.A. Surg. Henry W. B. Turner, is also at Olongapo. Owing to the critical condition of her mother, Mrs. Nannie T. Smith, Mrs. Randolph Dickens cannot accompany Colonel Dickens when he sails for the Philippines in September, and she has taken Mrs. Turner's home, so that she may remain in the yard after vacating the quarters of the commanding officer at the barracks.

Ensign P. J. Peyton, lately attached to the Trustum, is to sail on the next transport for duty on the Asiatic Station. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor, who have been continuously fêted since their arrival from the East, will sail on Saturday's transport for Honolulu, where they will make their home for the next year.

Comdr. and Mrs. Levi S. Bertolette, from the Bremerton yard, are coming to Mare Island on Saturday, and Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, relieved as commanding officer of the gunboat Yorktown, will leave at once for the East, to take his examination for promotion, and will then enjoy a leave. Mrs. Anderson is visiting relatives in Philadelphia, Pa. Comdr. John M. Elliott, who recently relieved Commo. James C. Gillmore as commanding officer of the Maryland, has gone to Washington, D.C. He is due for examination for promotion to his captaincy, but as his hearing is affected it is possible that he may be ordered before a retiring board. Such a board is to convene here on Monday next, as the result of Capt. Charles H. Harlow, of the California, asking to be excused from taking his physical tests. Commo. Thomas D. Griffin will head the board, on which the other members will be Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, of Yerba Buena, Capt. Henry T. Mayo, of this yard, Med. Dir. Phillips A. Lovering and Surg. Ulyr B. Webb. Comdr. Charles A. Brand, who has seen much service on the Asiatic Station, is expected to return to the States at once, and assume command of the refrigerator ship Glacier. Comdr. Harold Hines, who was retired under the provisions of the Personnel law, having been ordered to his home.

The gunboat Yorktown, commanded by Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, arrived at the yard from Corinto on Saturday. She will quite likely be placed out of commission for a general overhauling.

In the trial of Paymr. Arthur M. Pippin the defense has endeavored to prove that Pay Clerk Fuller lived beyond his income and must therefore have embezzled the funds in question. The theory of the defense was that Pay Clerk Fuller, who first reported a second shortage to Paymaster Pippin after the latter



# **RUINART BRUT** THE OLDEST CHAMPAGNE MARK IN THE WORLD PRODUCED SINCE 1779 **HAIG & HAIG SCOTS** THE FIRST WHISKY ON EARTH. Distilled Since 1679 **ROOSEVELT & SCHUYLER, AGENTS, NEW YORK.** 99 PEARL STREET L. E. Hamersly, Jr., Army and Navy Agent.

had borrowed money with which to make the first one good in July, 1910, did so when no shortage existed, merely taking this means of opening the door to embezzle the money himself. The case should close by the middle of the coming week. The court convened here for the first trial of those implicated in the shortages on June 18.

## **LUDLOW BARRACKS.**

Ludlow Barracks, P.I., June 24, 1911.

On the annual inspection of Ludlow Barracks Major George W. Read, I.G., Dept. Mind., was accompanied by Col. Charles Richard, M.C. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing had intended to make his annual inspection at the same time, but had been summoned to Manila. One battalion of the 3d Infantry, in command of Capt. Russell C. Langdon, came from their station at Maibang to participate in the extensive maneuvers incident to the inspection. A battalion of Philippine Scouts from Cotabato, in command of Capt. Junius I. Boyle, also participated. Following the field maneuvers Col. George S. Young assembled all the officers at headquarters for a discussion of the maneuver problem. Comments were made by the inspector general, Major Read, Lieutenant Colonel Noyes, Major Farmer, Major Ferguson, Major Rose and by Captain Langdon and all agreed that these field maneuvers are of great practical benefit to both officers and enlisted men.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davies, recently married in Manila, were accorded a very cordial welcome upon their recent arrival at this post. Mrs. Mulhall, of Washington, D.C., mother of Mrs. Sayer, recently came from the United States for an extended visit in the Philippines. Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., has been transferred as Q.M. and C.S. from the Liscum to the Warren.

Major A. Buffington has been reported ill with typhoid fever at Nagasaki, Japan. The Major was on three months' leave and was taking a pleasure trip through Japan with Mrs. Buffington and their daughter Margaret. Major and Mrs. R. W. Rose left on the transport Warren last Wednesday en route to Port Benjamin Harrison for station. Major H. Ferguson left at the same time for Manila and the United States. A leave for one month and fifteen days with permission to visit China and Japan, having been granted Lieut. T. N. Gimpelring.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gimpelring leave to-day on the Seward. First Lieut. W. P. Kitts and 2d Lieut. H. D. Schultz have recently passed their examinations for promotion and are now awaiting official notification of their advancement. Lieut. C. McLaughlin and Lieut. E. Sayer have been promoted to captains and assigned to the 21st Infantry. Second Lieutenant Glass has been promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the 21st Infantry.

A baby was born to the wife of 1st Sergt. Jack Smith, Co. A, on the morning of June 13, 1911. Color Sergt. Fred Weller, who has been sick in the division hospital, Manila, and at Los Baños for several weeks, is reported to be at this post on Wednesday, and is at present in splendid physical condition. Pvt. Max Sterns, who was a member of the 21st U.S. Infantry band during the regiment's first tour of foreign service, rejoined this band last week, after an absence of several years. He has been appointed to the position of principal musician. Twenty recruits arrived on the Warren on Wednesday and have been assigned to the regiment. The numerical strength, however, remains practically the same, as about an equal number of men, about to be discharged, took their departure on that same day.

The garrison was startled on Wednesday by the report that Sergt. Frederick J. Michaels, Co. M, 21st Inf., had been brutally assaulted and instantly killed by hostile Moros at the firing point of the target range, not far from the barracks, at about 10:30 in the morning. The Sergeant had recently returned from Manila, where he had participated in the division rifle and revolver competition and had gone to the target range to continue revolver practice. No one was immediately present with him when the assault took place. A man in the hospital heard a call, which led him to conclude that some one was in distress or had been seriously injured. A relief party responded at once, but only to witness the close of the sad tragedy that had been enacted. Sergeant Michaels, weltering in his own blood, bleeding from five ghastly wounds, each one of which would have been serious, and two Moros hurrying away from the horrible scene—these were the grim facts in the lurid picture. The troops were immediately sent out in search of the criminals, but the dense jungle and the well-nigh impassable trails immediately beyond the target range rendered the search hopeless, and the guilty have not yet been apprehended. Sergeant Michaels was nearly thirty-seven years of age and was born in Meadville, Pa., where his father, now eighty-five years of age, is still living. He enlisted in the 7th California Infantry in 1898. He also served with the 17th and the 23d U.S. Infantry. On Dec. 19, 1906, he enlisted in Co. M, 21st Inf., and served with this organization until the day of his untimely death. He was buried with full military honors in the post cemetery the next day, with the entire command participating. There is no indication that the crime was committed by Moros who were "running amuck," or by "juramentados." It was rather a case of Moro treachery. The frequent occurrence of similar crimes accounts for the fact that all Moros are regarded with suspicion, if not with a bitter and uncompromising hatred by all who live among them or have any dealings with them.

## **CHICAGO MILITARY TOURNAMENT.**

Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1911.

Owing to the success of the military tournament the management arranged to extend the period to Wednesday, but bad weather and the inability to procure sufficient troops caused the management to cancel the proposed extension and the Infantry and Cavalry from Fort Sheridan returned and the U.S. marines went East. Returning troops went by rail except the two troops of the 15th Cavalry, with Capt. M. M. McNamee, which marched overland, camping at Evanston, arriving at Fort Sheridan Wednesday noon. These two troops made an excellent record at the tournament and received much praise from the press for the school of the trooper, bareback and saddle work. Officers in charge with Captain McNamee were Lieuts. R. B. Going, M. B. Bowdish and C. L. Stevenson.

A very good record was also made by the 1st Battalion, 27th U.S. Infantry, Major Edmund Whittemyer commanding, in a daily exhibition drill, in which Butt's Manual was given very accurately to the music of the 27th Infantry band, Chief Musician G. Savoca. Visiting officers of the U.S. Army and officers of the Militia of the various states who were present complimented Col. W. L. Pitcher's command for the good work done.

Among the Regular officers visiting the tournament during the last days were Major Gen. W. P. Biddle, commanding U.S. Marines; Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Corps; Capt. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf.; Capt. A. J. Macenab, Major Joseph T. Dickman, Lieut. Douglas Potts, Capt. J. T. Moore, Col. M. F. Waltz and Gen. J. H. Page, retired.

Saturday evening a reception was held by all the organizations of the Illinois National Guard, the 5th Ohio Regiment and the Regular troops, making an imposing display in the long march from the avenue, across the bridge and thence into the arena and by the reviewing stand, which was occupied by Governor Deneen and Gen. E. C. Young and staff. As the column passed the stand and marched out of the arena the different commands passed to the lake side of Grant Park, there separating. The Militia returned to the city armories and the Regulars to their camps. Six Militia regiments marched in the review with the U.S. troops, resulting in one

of the most interesting night reviews of troops held for years in Chicago.

The average attendance at the afternoon exhibitions during the tournament was about 45,000. The average at the evening exhibitions was a few thousands more. All free seats, of which there were 30,000, and much of the standing room on the banks were always taken an hour before the beginning of the exhibitions. On several occasions the reserved seats were nearly all filled, but as a rule about 5,000 persons occupied these seats. It is the intention of the authorities to have another tournament next year.

## **FORT MACKENZIE.**

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Aug. 6, 1911.

Col. T. F. Davis, Capt. J. G. Hannah and Mr. George W. Perry are enjoying a few days' fishing on the Little Big Horn. Major G. M. Ekurzel, M.C., who accompanied the 15th Infantry from the Maneuver Division to Fort Douglas, and Mrs. Ekurzel, who spent the summer with her parents at Crawford, Neb., have returned to the post.

Corporal Whittaker, Co. L, 18th Inf., who has been in the hospital for nearly seven months, is gaining strength and his many friends are hoping soon to see him on his feet. Lieut. John S. Sullivan has returned from spending a twenty days' leave in New Orleans. Lieut. and Mrs. Herndon Sharp are home from Fort Riley, where they visited Mrs. Sharp's brother, Lieut. Marshall Magruder. Capt. Harris Pendleton, jr., who has been detailed in the Q.M. Department, is here to pack and ship his household goods. Mrs. Pendleton and Miss Mary are spending the summer at New London, Conn.

Little Grace Sells, who has been seriously ill for many weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to be among her playmates. Chaplain and Mrs. Axton and their children have been at Piney Inn for a few days, and while there went over the scene of the Wagon Box fight, where on Aug. 2, 1867, Capt. James Powell and thirty men of Co. C, 27th Infantry, withstood the repeated attacks of a body of Indians, said by some authorities to have numbered 3,000, and killed several hundred of them with a loss of but three soldiers and one officer. Pictures of the trenches and surrounding country were taken and material gathered for an illustrated lecture to be given in the post as soon as the slides can be prepared.

A large company of post people greatly enjoyed a hop given Thursday night at the Sheridan Inn by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Brown, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Tschirgi. The first post informal hop since the return of the troops was given Friday evening, the out-of-town guests being Mr. and Mrs. Kaeser, of Yokohama, and Miss Adelaide Morrell, of Burlington, Vt., who are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson entertained with a delightful hop supper. Lieut. Bruce Magruder is home from Denver and will be here for an enjoyable ten days' outing.

Three open-air concerts are being given each week by the 18th Infantry band, under the leadership of Mr. Emanuel Klein, the programs being of unusual excellence. Motion picture entertainments are to be resumed next week. This is circus day in Sheridan and everybody is on his way to the show grounds.

## **JEFFERSON BARRACKS.**

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 31, 1911.

Tuesday night was ladies' night at the Officers' Club. Those who attended were Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Davis, Miss Kauffman, Miss Mitchell, Miss Florence Mitchell, Miss Gunther, of St. Louis; Lieutenants Blakely, Mitchell and Taylor, Dr. U. C. Ruckstuhl and Mr. William Miller, of St. Louis, and Lieut. Olney Place.

Captain Errington was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole for supper on Sunday. Miss Katherine Kauffman, of Webster Groves, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bryan, during the past week. Capt. and Mrs. Peck entertained a party at the vaudeville at Mannion's Park on Thursday. Their guests were Colonel Mann, Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Davis, Miss Florence Mitchell, Lieutenants Blakely and Mitchell.

Lieut. Olney Place, 15th Cav., left the depot Thursday for New Orleans, La., for temporary duty as recruiting officer during the illness of Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker. Mrs. Cheney and Mrs. Marie Reine Fusz de Penelosa were visitors at Lieutenant Mitchell's on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Cheney, who has been visiting in St. Louis, is the mother of Capt. Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf.

The Bridge Club met on Friday at Mrs. Coles's. Two tables were played. Those present were Mesdames Straub, Ford, Ryan, Peck, Quinlan, Bryan and Holmes. Prizes were won by Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Holmes.

Religious services were conducted on Thursday evening by Rev. Frank Lonsdale and on Sunday evening by Edwin S. Pillsbury, vice-president of the Century Electric Company, of St. Louis.

The baseball game on Monday between the 23d and 18th Companies resulted in a victory for the 18th with a score of 15 to 5. In Tuesday's game the 27th Company defeated the 18th, the score being 10 to 6. The 18th Company was defeated Thursday by the Hospital Corps with a score of 9 to 6. Owing to wet grounds no game was played on Saturday. The post team defeated the Kinlochs, of St. Louis, in a game Sunday. The score was 4 to 3.

## **FORT SHERIDAN.**

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 6, 1911.

Col. M. F. Waltz having been assigned to the 19th Infantry the family is packing up to go to the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. James A. Ryan, who left Thursday morning for the East, intending to spend some time in New York city before joining for station at West Point. Miss Marjorie Page and Mrs. Simonds have joined their sister, Mrs. Francis Marshall, and parents, Gen. and Mrs. William Page. They came from San Antonio, where Captain Simonds is stationed.

On Sunday last Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle gave a very pretty luncheon for Miss McCune and the Pruyns. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Miss McCune, Miss Pruyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn, Madame Pruyn, Lieutenant Hoffman, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Francis Marshall entertained on Tuesday with a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, Gen. and Mrs. Page.

The Ladies' Card Club met last week with Mrs. Moore and this week with Mrs. McCune. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., gave a dinner on Thursday, inviting Gen. and Mrs. Page, Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Fries and Lieutenant Hoffman.

The troops have returned from the tournament at Chicago, the Infantry coming in by train on Tuesday, while the Cavalry marched back, arriving Wednesday noon. Col. and Mrs. William H. Chatfield entertained Saturday evening, while the guests went to a lawn fete on the bluff outside their quarters. The decorations were unusually artistic and the lawn a fairland of Japanese lanterns and colored lights. The 27th Infantry band rendered a dance program from a large tent, while the dancers used a canvas floor spread outside. A miniature ice palace on one side proved a dispenser of ices, while hot coffee was brewed in a geyser kettle over a bed of coals, and punch served from a huge bowl under the trees. Mess call blown at 10 o'clock called the guests to an elaborate supper. Among those from outside the post were Admiral and Miss Ross, with all the officers and ladies from the Naval Training Station at North Chicago; Mr. Charles Malcolm, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, with Mrs. Malcolm and their guests, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Luckett and Miss Taylor, from the Chicago Beach Hotel; also Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baxter, Mrs. Courier and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Leek and Mr. Tune, vice-presidents of a Southern Railroad, with a party of ten; Mr. Schilline, of Lake Forest, vice-consul from Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, of Highland Park; Capt. and Mrs. M. M. McNamee had as dinner guests on Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Bowdish, Miss Porter, Lieutenant Gonig and Dr. Grutman. Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Meredith are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a fine boy,

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**Are Your Hose Insured?**

who arrived Friday morning. Lieut. B. K. Yount has had his brother as his guest for several days. Capt. B. J. Tillman arrived in the post Thursday after spending a month's leave with Mrs. Tillman, who is visiting her father, Gen. Francis Moore, in Canada. Capt. Winfred Carr, 6th Field Art., is visiting the family of his fiancée, Miss Jeannette Clark, daughter of Major C. C. Clark, 27th Inf. Among the new officers reporting here for duty are 1st Lieut. George B. Lake, M.R.C., and Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf. Lieut. W. G. Langwill returned last week from two months' leave spent abroad. Lieut. R. W. Boughton has joined his wife and family to spend his leave at their home. Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Phillips left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Phillips has a detail to the Signal Corps.

## **FORT BLISS.**

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 5, 1911.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is expected at the post tomorrow and will at once assume command of the garrison, relieving Capt. S. A. Price, who has been in charge since the departure of Col. Alfred C. Sharpe.

The 4th Cavalry band gave a concert in El Paso on the evening of Aug. 1, under the direction of Bandmaster Michael A. Quinto.

Capt. E. Lindsley, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Lindsley are in El Paso at the Sheldon Hotel and will spend a month's leave in New Mexico.

Troop G, 4th Cav., moved out to Camp Steever beside the post the first of the week from their camp near old Fort Bliss, where they have been guarding the boundary line for the last three months. Two carloads of recruits from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., passed through El Paso this week en route to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the 6th Cavalry.

Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., has returned from Las Vegas, N.M., where he inspected the National Guard.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., has been notified that ten troops of his regiment will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., as soon as there is no longer any need for them at this point.

Lieut. James H. Dickey, 4th Cav., left last week on a leave with his wife and child.

The officers and ladies of the 23d Infantry entertained the first of the week with an enjoyable dance at the post hall complimentary to the officers and ladies of the 4th Cavalry. The ladies are stopping at the Country Club. The post hall was elaborately decorated with flags and in one corner of the room a tower of evergreen partially hid the regimental band, which played for the occasion. Punch was served, also ice and cake. Receiving the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price, Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs, Mrs. Frederick S. Young and Miss Margaret Herman. The guests of honor were Col. E. Z. Steever, Capt. and Mrs. E. Lindsley, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Van Leer, Lieut. and Mrs. William Gardenhire, Lieut. and Mrs. Seth Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Cheney, Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. William Renziehausen, Capt. and Mrs. Case, Major Benjamin Edger, Capt. Louis M. Scherer, Lieuts. Clarence K. Lyman, Henry H. Hall, Karl D. Klemm and Alexander M. Milton. A number of guests were present from El Paso besides the members of the 23d Infantry.

## **BRILLIANT WEDDING AT GALVESTON.**

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 3, 1911.

Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock at Trinity Episcopal Church Miss Lillian Mabel Crocker, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker, of this city, and Lieut. Lewis Cox, U.S.N., were united in marriage, Rev. Charles S. Ares, rector, officiating. The church decorations were simple but most artistic, being bride roses, palms and ferns. The bride's only attendant was her youngest sister, Miss Jessie Crocker, who looked very sweet and girlish in a white embroidered lingerie and lace frock over blue satin, with blue satin sash, and white lingerie hat, with blue satin ribbon bow. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The maid of honor entered alone. The bride entered with her father and presented a charming appearance in a gown of cream satin elaborately trimmed with rose point lace touches of chiffon. A white illusion veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms and the bridal bouquet was of bride roses, lilies of the valley and ferns tied with moline and white satin ribbons, in arm cluster and shower effect.

Prof. J. J. Blood, organist, and Miss Leila Ott, violinist, rendered the beautiful nuptial music. The groom, with his best man, attired in his summer uniform, met the bride at the altar. He was attended by Mr. Stanley G. Spencer. The ushers were Messrs. Louis A. Adone, George Sealy and Charles Crocker, brother of the bride.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents to about 100 guests, intimate friends of the family. The Crocker residence was lavishly decorated with palms, ferns and roses. The bride and groom received with the bridal party in the drawing room, which was exceedingly dainty in white roses and ferns and delicate smilax. Lieutenant Cox saluted his bride and then surrendered his sword, with which she cut the bride's cake. Miss Lynette Fisher drew the ring, Miss Lydia Brown the waltz, Miss Alice Sweeney the U.S. Navy brass button, Miss Battie Moody the thimble. The bride's table was covered with an exquisite drawnwork cloth, and the centerpiece was a wealth of bride roses and ferns. A green and white wedding supper was served by a local caterer.

The bride's gift to her maid of honor was a circle brooch of sapphires and pearls; to the ushers sapphire scarfpin set in platinum. The groom's gift to his bride was a superb diamond brooch set in platinum, and to his best man a ruby and diamond scarfpin. The bride's bouquet was caught by



Miss Lydia Brown. The wedding gifts were very handsome. The bride's traveling suit was of goblin blue linen with hat of same shade trimmed with plumes. A white embroidered lingerie waist trimmed with Irish lace was worn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cox left for a brief trip up the state and to-day sailed for New York via the Mallory Line. On their return they were at the Galveston Hotel until the sailing from here. A pretty incident, as the bride left her home in a shower of rice, was the singing of the Galveston Quartet Society's famous toast, "She Shall Live," by members present at the reception. The young couple will go to Toronto, Canada, to visit the bride's sister, Mrs. Alexander Montgomerie McLaure, a bride of December, and thence on a flying trip to Europe, and after Oct. 1 will be at home at Annapolis, Md.

Among the out-of-town guests at the reception was Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, wife of Captain Burleson, O.D., Fort Sam Houston, who is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Walker, sr. Mrs. Burleson looked strikingly handsome in an Irish lace and linen robe, with Tagal straw hat trimmed with Japanese crepe and chrysanthemums.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 1, 1911.

Seven officers and thirty men from the Presidio of San Francisco, under command of Major W. C. Davis, are here to witness the night target practice with the big guns on Zumminga Point, near Fort Rosecrans. Col. Frederick Marsh is to act as umpire. Col. John P. Wissner, commander of the Coast Artillery Corps at San Francisco, and Capt. Louis C. Chappelle, adjutant, are expected also to be present during this week. The shooting begins to-night at 8 o'clock and will continue until 11, the same hours being observed Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The range will be to the south, in the direction of the Coronado Islands, and all shipping has been warned to keep out of the way of the big projectiles. Many words of commendation are heard for the fine work done by the gunners at Fort Rosecrans with the 3-inch guns, under command of Capt. Franc Lecocq, who finished their practice two weeks ago with a record of twenty-three per cent., leading the gunners at all other points, according to reports received here.

Mrs. Uriel Seebree, wife of Rear Admiral Seebree, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Talent Workers, a charitable organization, for the coming year.

Capt. Byron L. Reed, of the revenue cutter McCulloch, gave a well appointed dinner recently to the following guests: Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Balentine, Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee and Lieut. W. H. Shea. Lieutenant Shea left for San Francisco to assume the command of the revenue cutter Golden Gate for a few weeks.

Lieut. John Lewis, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Lewis were guests at supper at Grosmont Inn Monday, the hosts being Paymaster Reeves, U.S.A., and Mrs. Reeves.

The Pacific Cruiser Fleet is expected here Aug. 22, after an absence of more than a month in Northern waters. According to unofficial information those returning will be the California, South Dakota, Maryland, Colorado and West Virginia, the Pennsylvania still being in drydock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. About Sept. 5 the Torpedo Flotilla is booked to return to local waters.

#### TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Aug. 5, 1911.

Major E. M. Blake returned to Fort Dade on Tuesday after spending a month's leave with his family in Asheville, N.C. On Thursday of last week Miss Kate Warner entertained at her delightful old homestead, on the Manatee River, with a picnic supper for Mrs. Harry L. Warner and niece, Miss Anna Warner, and children, Mr. Barney Warner, Miss Katherine Warner and Harry Warner, Jr.; Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and mother, Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke, and children, Masters Paul and Adna and Miss Bonita Clarke. Miss Anna Warner, who has been for two weeks the guest of her aunt, returned to her home in Tampa on Wednesday.

Twenty-nine recruits arrived at Fort Dade from Columbus Barracks on Friday. Twenty-three were assigned to the 11th Company and six to the 162d.

Mrs. Harry L. Warner and daughter, Miss Katherine, were guests of Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Mrs. E. A. Clarke at dinner on Friday. Capt. Adna G. Clarke went to Jacksonville on Monday to organize a camp of United Spanish War Veterans, and also to visit the camp of the Florida state Militia annual rifle competition.

Prof. Joseph Caccia has resigned his leadership of the Fort Dade band and will establish a school for band music in Ybor City.

The Fort Dade baseball team played two innings with the Tampa team last Saturday and scored against Tampa 2-1, the game being stopped by a heavy fall of rain.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 7, 1911.

Mrs. McNarney and Miss Elsie Leiter, the house guests of Mrs. Frank T. McNarney, left Tuesday night for their home in Williamsport, Pa. The bridge club met Wednesday evening with Miss Marguerite Heard, when the prizes were captured by Mrs. John J. Burleigh and Cadet Falkner Heard.

On Thursday night the enlisted men of the garrison gave a dance in the post hop room, which was enjoyed by all who participated.

Capt. David H. Biddle, who is on leave, was in the post for a few days last week. He expects to spend his leave with his family in Washington, D.C. Mrs. William H. Carter left Friday for her home in Washington, D.C. She has been spending the summer on the post as the guest of her son, Lieut. W. V. Carter.

The Hyperion Field and Motor Club entertained with their usual fortnightly bridge and dinner dance on Friday evening. The guests from the post were Miss Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard, Cadet G. E. Lovell and Cadet Heard.

Miss Isabel Clarke, of Des Moines, was the guest of Miss Amy Heard for dinner on Saturday. Mrs. O'Connor entertained Saturday night with a riding party, followed by a chafing-dish supper at her house. Those attending were Mrs. Frank T. McNarney, Miss Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Margaret Castel, Miss Marion O'Connor, Cadet George E. Lovell, Cadet Falkner Heard, Mr. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Edwin O'Connor and Mr. Ralph Heard. Dr. Grissinger left Sunday, to be away for a week.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 6, 1911.

Miss Virginia Lynch, of New York, will arrive at the garrison Saturday to visit her aunt, Mrs. James A. Lynch. Mrs. J. LeRoy Wolf, of Harrisburg, Pa., for the past few months a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe, left Thursday for her home, accompanied by Mrs. Lowe and small daughter, who will be the guests of Mrs. Lowe's parents. Lieutenant Lowe, now with his regiment on the Mexican border, will join Mrs. Lowe at Harrisburg and remain one month.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., returned Tuesday from Lafayette, Ind., and Chicago. Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon returned Friday from San Antonio. Lieut. William Prunty, 4th Cav., El Paso, Texas, is spending a few weeks at the garrison with his family. Lieut. George Everett will return Thursday to the garrison from North Carolina, where he was called by the illness of his mother. Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine entertained Saturday at a five hundred party in honor of Mrs. James A. Lynch's fourth wedding anniversary, Mrs. Borden winning the honor. The guests were the ladies of the Indian garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara, 4th Cav., left Thursday for West Point, N.Y. The Misses Cowley and Bellwood, of White Bear, will spend the week-end at the garrison as guests of Mrs. James A. Lynch. Mrs. Keyes and son, Jefferson, of Annandale, Minn., are guests of Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks, 28th



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4-M



## The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

Inf., formerly of this post but now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, spent a few days at the garrison on their way to their summer home at Deerwood, Minn.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, recently returned from Texas, leaves Monday for Camp Perry, Ohio. Major Sedgwick Rice left Tuesday for San Antonio to join his regiment, the 3d Cavalry. Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, Jr., 11th Cav., formerly of the 12th, Manila, P.I., arrived in St. Paul Tuesday and will assume his duties as instructor at St. Thomas's College.

#### JAMESTOWN NOTES.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 8, 1911.

Rear Admiral Bradley Allen Fiske, U.S.N., is receiving congratulations on his recent promotion. Mrs. George F. Neal has returned from Provincetown, Mass., and is visiting Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Milton at the Allen cottage.

On Monday Mrs. Fairfax Leary chaperoned a party of young people over for the skating at the Training Station. The many girls of the party included the Misses Glaves and Miss Marguerite Caperton. Mrs. Andrew Dunlap has out invitations for a tea at the Country Club on Thursday. Mrs. J. J. Knapp and Mrs. E. W. Eberle entertained at a bridge tea in the parlors of the Bay View Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. Among those enjoying their hospitality were Mrs. J. B. Milton, Mrs. George F. Neal, Mrs. Butler D. Price, Mrs. Arthur Barrett, of St. Louis, Mrs. Thomas Pinkney, of Charleston, S.C., Miss Walters, of Virginia, Mrs. Brodie, of Detroit, Mich., Mrs. W. H. Harrison, of Augusta, Ga., Mrs. F. K. Hill, Mrs. J. P. Farley, Mrs. Andrew Dunlap and Mrs. L. L. Reamey.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Zeno Briggs spent the week-end in the city and were registered at the Palace Hotel. Lieut. H. C. Coburn, jr., Med. Corps, and Mrs. Coburn, whose marriage took place in San Francisco several weeks ago, have been spending their honeymoon at Lake Tahoe, but will sail Aug. 5 for the Philippines.

Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, wife of Admiral Moore, of Yerba Buena, is spending several weeks at the Tavern at Lake Tahoe. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas spent the week-end in San Francisco as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Gassoway at the marine hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long will sail for Manila Aug. 5. They have been spending a week at the Victoria Hotel.

One of the most important social events of the summer season took place on the evening of Aug. 1 at St. John's Presbyterian Church in Berkeley, when Miss Margaret Ocheltree became the bride of Lieut. Ray Longfellow Avery, U.S. Army. Five hundred invitations had been issued and nearly that many were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. George Eldridge. The church was elaborately and artistically decorated for the occasion. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin made Empire with a bolero of rare lace and a court train. The veil was fashioned in an original and becoming cap with a band of lilies of the valley resting on the hair. Three strands of pearls with ornaments at each side held in place the long veil, which fell the length of the train. The bride carried lilies of the valley. Miss

June Schloss, the maid of honor, wore a yellow crêpe de Chine, fashioned Empire, with a bandeau to match. This had pearl ornaments similar to the bride's. The bridesmaids' gowns were also cut Empire. The color scheme of the maids' gowns gave the rainbow effect, Miss Helen Mathews, lavender; Miss Adelaide Stafford, white; Miss Dorothy Ocheltree, green; Miss Florence Wichter, pink, and Miss Ella Moore, blue. Mr. George Bell acted as best man and the ushers were Hugh Gordon, of Los Angeles; Theodore E. Smith, Golden Bell, Robert Moulton and Raymond Rule. Mrs. Avery is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Ocheltree, of Claremont, and is a graduate of the University of California. Lieutenant Avery is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., where he has taken his bride.

Miss Nellie Raux and Miss Nan Peters spent the day and night with friends in Vallejo and attended the dance on the California on Tuesday. Mrs. Harrington, of California street, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Leahy, in Vallejo.

### THE NAVY.

#### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 8. Later changes will be found on another page.

##### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William R. Rush.

At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove.

At Provincetown, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves.

At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher.

At Provincetown, Mass.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Walter McLean. At Provincetown, Mass.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff. At Provincetown, Mass.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Provincetown, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Provincetown, Mass.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. At Provincetown, Mass.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. G. R. Clark.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.



## Avoid Life Long Skin Troubles

Skin sufferers! Do you realize that to go through life tortured and disfigured by itching, burning, scaly and crusted eczemas and other skin and scalp humors is, in the majority of cases, unnecessary? It is simply a question of selecting the proper remedial agents. That Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment are undoubtedly such, is, we believe, proven by over thirty years of undisputed success throughout the world. They afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases, when the usual methods fail.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Provincetown, Mass.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Provincetown, Mass.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. F. W. Kellogg. At Provincetown, Mass.

### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Provincetown, Mass.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. W. W. Buchanan. At Provincetown, Mass.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. J. P. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Provincetown, Mass.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Port au Prince, Hayti.  
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. At Port au Prince, Hayti.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. C. C. Marsh. En route to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Provincetown, Mass.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. W. J. Worlman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. J. M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Port Angeles, Wash.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Bremerton, Wash.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. C. A. Brand, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Biapham. En route to Miyatsu, Japan.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. En route to Miyatsu, Japan.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. En route to Nagasaki, Japan.

### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cate. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, jr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.  
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.  
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Comdr. R. E. Coonts, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. B. F. Hutchison. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. G. R. Marvel. En route to Solomon's Island, Md.

### TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Lewes, Del. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TECUMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. E. F. Houser. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanshan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Sewall's Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASS. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman. At Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. At Bluefields, Nic. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. H. T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MEFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MOYANA, G., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridaux, master. At Hankow, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. En route to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAGO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. E. Craven. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCETOPI (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. En route to Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Cape Haytien, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, G., Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. En route to Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crowley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Roper. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. J. H. Chase. At the

## MONKS WIN RIGHT TO CHARTREUSE

United States Supreme Court Favors Carthusian Order in Fight to Protect Secret of Its Liqueur.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court the Carthusian monks, who make the celebrated liqueur known as Chartreuse, have won their fight against the Cusenier Company, a New York corporation, to prevent the latter from using the trade-mark and other indicia of the monks' product in the sale of a similar cordial in this country. The Cusenier Company acts as agent for the French liquidator, Mons. Henri Leontier, appointed by the French court to take possession of the property of the monks in France under the Associations act of 1901.

Following the forcible removal from their monastery, near Voiron, in the Department of Isere, in France, the monks took their liqueur manufacturing secret with them and set up a factory in Tarragona, in Spain, and there have continued to manufacture the cordial, importing from France such herbs as were needed for the purpose. The French liquidator, it is alleged, undertook to make a cordial identical with or closely resembling the monks' product.

In about all substantial details the claims of the monks have been upheld, except that the defendant company has not been held in contempt. Justice Hughes wrote the decision. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court was upheld. It was also set forth that the monks' non-use of the trade-mark did not constitute abandonment and that the French law affecting it could not have any extra-territorial effect as far as this country was concerned, and that the monks have an exclusive right to the use of the word Chartreuse in the sale of their product in the United States.—New York Herald, June 20, 1911.

navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. En route to Solomon's Island, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. C. R. Train. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Port Huron, Mich.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. L. C. Bertolotto, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robison. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Provincetown, Mass.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. E. C. S. Parker. At Provincetown, Mass.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Provincetown, Mass.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Provincetown, Mass.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Provincetown, Mass.

### Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. At Provincetown, Mass.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Bennett. At Provincetown, Mass.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. McArthur. At Provincetown, Mass.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Provincetown, Mass.

### Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Newport, R.I.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At Newport, R.I.

BURROWS. Lieut. J. F. Hellweg. At Provincetown, Mass.

STERETT. Lieut. P. R. McCrory. At Provincetown, Mass.

TRIPPE. Lieut. Frank D. Borriery. At Provincetown, Mass.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Provincetown, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Provincetown, Mass.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Provincetown, Mass.

SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Provincetown, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Provincetown, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Provincetown, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Provincetown, Mass.

OASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Provincetown, Mass.

SEVERN (tender). At Provincetown, Mass.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At Astoria, Ore.



# Williams' Quick & Easy Shaving Powder

The soothing and antiseptic properties of Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder are a fitting after effect to the comfortable and even pleasurable shave which the abundant and creamy lather insures.



If you prefer your shaving soap in stick form, get Williams' Shaving Stick in the nickel-plated box with patented hinged cover.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY,  
DEPT. A, GLASTONBURY, CONN.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At Astoria, Ore.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Astoria, Ore.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At Astoria, Ore.

## Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Astoria, Ore.  
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At Astoria, Ore.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At Astoria, Ore.  
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign W. F. Newton. At Astoria, Ore.

## Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At Bremerton, Wash.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At Bremerton, Wash.  
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At Bremerton, Wash.  
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

## ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Shanghai, China.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Shanghai, China.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Shanghai, China.  
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. R. V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MOHICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. C. A. Blakely, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines: Plunger, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

## Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, retired. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Lieut. Joseph D. Little. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. En route to Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. J. D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Capt. George P. Runkle, merchant service. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. On summer cruise.

The itinerary of the cruise of 1911 of the Ranger is as follows: Leave Boston June 1, arrive Horta, Fayal, June 19; leave Horta June 24, arrive Southampton July 3; leave Southampton July 15, arrive Edinburgh (Leith), July 19; leave Leith July 26, arrive Amsterdam July 29; leave Amsterdam Aug. 5, Marcellus Aug. 19; leave Marcellus Aug. 28, arrive Algiers Aug. 31; leave Algiers Sept. 6, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 9; leave Gibraltar Sept. 16, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 23; leave Funchal Sept. 28, arrive Bermuda Oct. 18; leave Bermuda Oct. 25, arrive Marblehead Oct. 30; leave Marblehead Oct. 31, arrive Boston Oct. 31. Mail should be addressed to the ship and sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, using domestic postage.

The Campanian, sailing from New York on Sept. 6, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 18, the last which will reach her at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombagh, retired. On summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S. (converted cruiser).

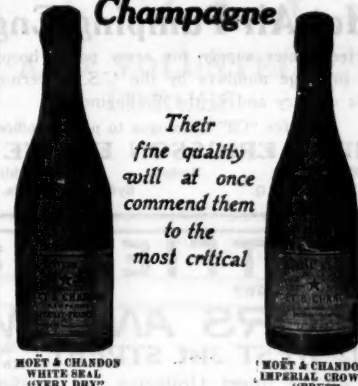
[We omit the list of tugs, vessels out of commission and vessels loaned to Naval Militia. There are no changes since the list appeared last week.—Ed.]

## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 1506 and 1507, except that headquarters, band and Troops B, I, K and L, 1st Cavalry, Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., commanding, are relieved from further duty in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., and have gone to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station. Batteries D, E and F, 3d Field Artillery, have arrived at Fort Myer, Va., for station, from San Antonio, Texas.

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## A PUZZLING SHIP NAME.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

The noble battleship Ohio steamed into Quito Harbor one day and anchored alongside a British tramp. Presently the tramp's dingy was lowered and sailor men rowed out to the battleship. They arrived under the nameplate and painfully spelled out the warrior's handle. All looked puzzled. Finally one Britisher tried it aloud. "A 'ho' and a 'hatch' and a '10,'" he said softly. "Wot a 'ell is a name for a ship!"

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week ending July 4—Bullet, Silas G. Wray. Week ending July 11—repeating firearm, John Henry Wheeler, Gustave Adolf Beck and Melvin Hepburn; sight for firearms, James Windridge; gun, John H. Brown; running-out gun, Konrad Haussner; hydraulic brake for guns with recoiling barrels, Emil Olsson; firing gear of breech loading ordnance, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; projectiles, John H. Brown; loaded shot shell, Noah Parker Leach; compensating for torpedoes discharged from submarine boats, Lawrence Y. Spear. Inventions by those in the U.S. Navy: Projectile for attacking face-hardened armor, No. 997,758, Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N. Week ending July 18—Submarine boat, Soren C. Rockman; explosive, Roberto Imperiali; repeating firearm, Franklin F. Knous; projectile, Jens Theodor Suhr Schouboe; portable tent, Frank Russell Hill; automobile torpedo, J. Morris O'Kelly; automobile torpedo, William M. Douglas. Week ending July 25—Firearm, Franklin K. Young; repeating firearm, Fred Arps; range finder, John Foley. Inventions by those in the U.S. Army and Navy: Projectile, No. 998,711, Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, U.S.A.; projectile, No. 998,712, Lieut. Leslie J. McNair, U.S.A.; means for preventing rust in boilers, No. 999,108, Lieut. Andrew S. Hickey, U.S.N. Week ending Aug. 1—Cartridge magazine, Paul Mauer; ejector for firearms, Lyman H. Cobb; trigger mechanism for automatic firearms, Paul Mauer; fuse for shells with safety device, Ragnar Sohlman; projectile, John B. Semple; repeating rifle, Demetrios Stergianopolos.

J. E. Dempsey, a lawyer of Fresno, Cal., demands that the Navy provide him with four 13-inch guns from the armored cruiser Pennsylvania, of the Pacific Fleet, to be used toward coercing the county and state governments into paying him the sum of \$250,000. This sum, Dempsey says, is due him for injuries sustained, and he has not been able to get satisfaction in the county and state courts. He would have a gun planted on each side of the town and fire them all simultaneously if necessary to bring about the results.

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Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3800: Forced draft  
blowers.—Sch. 3809: Armor plate.—Sch.  
3812: Bar steel.—Sch. 3813: White oak.—  
Sch. 3814: Steel bolts and nuts, portable  
blacksmith forges.—Sch. 3815: Electric wire  
and cable.—Sch. 3816: Combination desk and  
bracket fans, speed lights, etc.—Sch. 3818:  
Oil filters, chain blocks.—Sch. 3819: China  
and glassware. Applications for proposals  
should designate the schedules desired by  
number. Blank proposals will be furnished  
upon application to the navy pay office, New  
York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE,  
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## PROPOSALS

will be received at the Bureau  
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